THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

VOL XXXVIII—No. 263 ATLANTA, GA., MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 5, 1906.—TEN PAGES PRICE FIVE CENTS.

800 AFLOAT ON ICE DYING OF STARVATION IN GULF OF FINLAND

Fishermen and Their Families Caught by Parting of Ice and Driven to Sea--Block Split Off With Two Hundred and Drifted Ashore.

HELSINGFORS, Finland, March 4.—It is feared that 800 fishermen, with their families, who are afloat on the ice in the gulf of Finland, are doomed to perish. A fortnight ago about 1,000 persons, who had with them their horses, were fishing off the east land, when the ice parted and was driven by a storm into the Baltic Sea. Later the ice split, the wind changed to east, and yesterday a block on which there were 200 persons came ashore at Frederikshald. The fate of the others is unknown.

KAISER AND PRESIDENT MAY EXCHANGE VISITS

Munich Professor Writes Interesting Article on Possibility of International Calls on Decks of Warships.

BERLIN, March 4.—Professor Albrecht Wirth, of Munch, today contributes a signed article to Der Tag, on the possibility of President Roosevelt and Emperor William exchanging vists. Professor Wirth has connections with the foreign office, and his suggestion, therefore, has a certain interest.

Congressman Nicholas Longworth and Mrs. Longworth are expected in Berlin in May. He says:

"This is not the first time that the president's daughter will have represented the United States diplomatically. Her journey to East Asia had an official character, which was expressed by her accompanying a member of the cabinet.

"President Roosevelt himself is not permitted to leave American territory, but as an American warship is also American territory, as President Roosevelt has already proved in practice, why can not the president give another example by visiting Kiel?

"Emperor William could then choose a return visit in the same form, going on a warship to waters near Washington. These visits would add much to the mutual friendship of the two countries."

HONEYMOON IS OVER FOR NICK AND ALICE.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Representative and Mrs. Nicholas Longworth returned to Washington today from Cuba to which place they journeyed after their wedding. They occupied a private car attached to a regular train of the Southern railway, which arrived here at 9:30 o'clock, this morning. They were met at the train by Mr. Longworth's private secretary, and drove immediately to Mr. Longworth's residence on Eighteenth street, where they have taken up their home. Mr. Longworth will immediately resume his legislative duties at the capitol.

GENERAL SCHOFIELD SUCCUMBS TO DEATH



GENERAL JOHN M. SCHOFIELD,
Who Died Yesterday at St. Augustine, Fla.

Had Held Highest Rank Possible in American Army and Was at One Time Secretary of War.

St. Augustine, Fla., March 4.—Lieutenant General John M. Schofield, United States army, retired, died at 8:20 o'clock tonight. He was attacked this morning with cerebral hemorrhage. His wife and young daughter were with him.

The funeral services will be held at the residence in time for the remains to leave on a train for Washington that leaves here tomorrow afternoon at 5:55 o'clock.

General Schofield's Record.

Washington, March 4.—General John M. Schofield, who died tonight at St. Augustine, Fla., was secretary of war during 1868-69, and his career was marked by a continuous service in the army from the time he entered West Point in 1849 until he retired September 29, 1895, with the rank of lieutenant general, the highest military honor then permitted by law of congress. His command of the army extended from 1888 to 1895. Since his retirement from the army he has made frequent visits to Washington, though he made it a practice each year to spend his winter in Florida and the summer in the east. He was a well-known member of the Royal Legion and for two terms was its commander in chief. He was 74 years of age.

SLAVS TREMBLE IN AWFUL FEAR OF MASSACRE

Landowners Tremble Before Demands of Peasants for Land of Their Own.

MORE AGRARIAN TROUBLE EXPECTED IN THE SPRING

Unless Some Legal Method of Satisfying the Proletariat Is Found, It Is Believed Force Will Be Resorted To by the Peasants.

St. Petersburg, March 4.—The expectation in some quarters that the anniversary of the emancipation of the serfs today would be commemorated by an agrarian ukase was not fulfilled.

All the newspapers, however, seized the occasion to discuss the peasant question in view of the general anticipation of an extension of agrarian troubles in the spring, unanimously agreeing that only legal satisfaction of the land hunger of the muzhiks will prevent an awful jacquerie.

The conservative journals draw a striking parallel between the carnival of riot, which followed the proclamation of civic liberty and the events that succeeded Emperor Alexander's decree of personal freedom for the purpose of proving that present political ferment is only incident to the adjustment of the population to a new regime.

Then, as now, they say, the emperor's act was misunderstood. The peasants believed the land with which they were endowed was a free gift and when they were undeceived jubilation over their freedom turned to anger and was followed by uprisings and riots throughout the empire, which provoked the sternest repression.

On the contrary, the radical journals like the new situation and paint a sorrowful picture of the unfortunate peasant of the last forty years, bound to the soil, burdened by a debt not yet discharged, and subject to knout.

They attribute the miserable condition of the peasants to the incompleteness of emancipation and ask if the Russian people are now condemned to another such period of misery and struggle because the grant of civic liberty is insufficient.

PRIMARY CALLED FOR DODGE.

Use of Money and Whisky Is Forbidden.

Eastman, Ga., March 4.—(Special.)—The democratic executive committee of this county has fixed April 18 as the date for the county primary. The qualification fixed as to voters was a pledge to support the nominees. The resolution also condemned the use of money or whisky in the election and provided that when it was shown that any candidate had used either in electioneering his name should be left off the ticket and the candidate receiving the next highest vote should be declared the nominee.

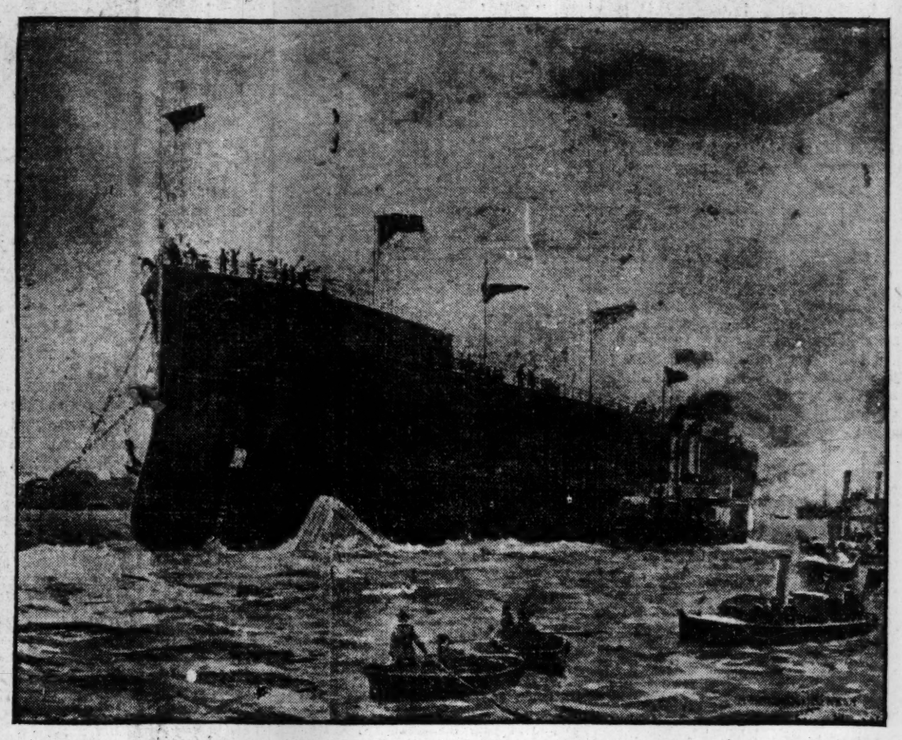
Pulaski Primary April 20.

Hawkinsville, Ga., March 4.—(Special.) The democratic executive committee of Pulaski met yesterday and fixed April 20 as the date of the primary for county officers, state senate and representatives. All white voters who in good faith desire to align themselves with the democratic party and agree to support the nominees of the party can participate in the primary.

Cherokee County Union.

Canton, Ga., March 4.—(Special.)—A large crowd assembled at Holly Springs last Friday to hold a county meeting of the Farmers' Educational and Cooperative Union of America. The house was called to order by President A. D. Cox. In the report of County Business Agent Taylor, on fertilizers, he explained many things which mean dollars and cents to the agricultural class of Cherokee. One of the most excellent dinners that has been enjoyed by the people was spread, after prayer by Rev. C. B. Ragsdale. A delegate to the state convention to be held in Atlanta, Ga., May 2, was elected. Hon. C. L. Gowan, of Canton, Ga., delivered a very enthusiastic address.

LAUNCH OF BIGGEST BATTLESHIP IN WORLD



H. M. S. "Dreadnought," after she left the ways at Portsmouth, February 10. The "Dreadnought," which is to outclass every fighting ship in the world, was laid down only on October 2 last, and has been built with extraordinary speed. The details of her construction have been kept secret as far as possible, but it is known that her armament will be heavier than that of any war vessel, and when she left the building yard she was seen to be very different from existing battle ships. She will mount ten 12-inch guns and eighteen 3-inch guns to repel torpedo attacks. The "Dreadnought" was launched by the King, but the ceremonies were greatly curtailed owing to the court mourning.

FLAMES DESTROY SEABOARD OFFICE

President and Other Officials Lose Valuable Papers.

General Office Building of the Road, at Portsmouth, Caught Yesterday Morning, and Nothing but the Walls Could Be Saved.

Portsmouth, Va., March 4.—The general office building of the Seaboard Air Line railway here was entirely destroyed except the walls by a fire which started at 8:30 o'clock this morning and while the monetary loss was only approximated at $25,000, there were many valuable records and official papers of the road destroyed. The building cost about $50,000 and the loss is estimated at one-half that amount, the walls being apparently intact. President Barr, whose office was in the burned building, and Vice President E. F. Cost, of the Seaboard, reached Portsmouth from their Cuban trip just as the fire had gotten under control.

The president lost many valuable papers and records. The following officials lost practically all of their records by fire:

B. B. McCaa, auditor of freight receipts

T. W. Roby, comptroller

C. H. Hix, general superintendent.

E. J. Cunningham, car service agent

T. H. Wright, auditor passenger service.

E. T. Rosenuer, auditor of disbursement.

Water Completes Damage.

Other records were partially burned and destroyed by water. The only officials who lost nothing were General Passenger Agent C. B. Ryan and Freight Claim Agent O. B. Bidwell, Jr., whose offices were in another building. Many river tugs and the government fire apparatus from the navy yard were called out, but the fire gained great headway as the result, it is said, of lack of water pressure. There were 325 men employed in the building. All were away over Sunday. The prospects, it is said, are that the building will be replaced with a much larger one, although there is some talk of the general offices being moved to Norfolk, as was planned some time ago. President Barr and other officials are arranging for temporary offices in Portsmouth.

Lieutenant Schmidt Pardoned.

Odessa, March 4.—It is announced from St. Petersburg that Emperor Nicholas has pardoned ex-Lieutenant Schmidt, who commanded the Russian cruiser Otchakoff during the mutiny at Sebastopol and who was recently sentenced to death by a courtmartial.

Addressing the court before sentence was passed upon him, Lieutenant Schmidt said:

"I will believe that my pillory will be the frontier post separating old Slavish Russia from new free Russia. If I could buy Russian freedom with the most terrible death, I would die smiling."

KILLED HIS WIFE WITH A HAMMER.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 4.—Henry L. Whitbeck, a physician and dentist, killed his wife with a hammer today and then blew his brains out with a rifle. Whitbeck walked up behind his wife as she was sitting in a rocking chair and struck her with a hammer. Mrs. Whitbeck had been an invalid many years. She was about the same age as her husband, 45 years. Whitbeck recently had been a patient in a sanitarium.

STATEHOOD BILL HAS THE TRACK

Will Be Finally Debated in Senate.

The Measure Is To Come Up for a Vote on Friday—Greatest Interest Still Centers on Railroad Rate Bill—House Short of Work.

Washington, March 4.—(By Associated Press.)—The United States senate will devote most, if not all, the week to the consideration of the statehood bill, with a view to reaching a vote on it next Friday in accordance with the agreement arrived at last week.

There is a possibility that Senator Culberson may speak tomorrow on the railroad rate question, but if he does, this will be the only interruption of the consideration of the bill for the creation of two new states.

If the Texas senator does not speak, either Senator Nelson or Senator Long will take the floor in support of the statehood bill. If they do not get an opportunity to speak tomorrow, they will find that opportunity Tuesday. From that time forward, it is expected that the subject will be pressed until the time set for voting to begin, which is 4 p. m. Friday.

Fight on Foraker Amendment.

Practically all the interest in the bill centers in the Foraker amendment, and every possible effort on both sides is being made for and against that provision. Even the friends of the union of Arizona and New Mexico admit that the vote will be close, but the opponents of that policy appear more confident of success.

Both sides profess to have assurances from the house, friends of the joint bill saying that with the Foraker amendment incorporated in the measure it will be allowed to die, and its opponents insisting that with the addition made, the house will be so eager to accept it that they will not even allow the bill to go to conference.

The fact that the railroad rate question will not occupy the floor will not be permitted to interfere with the activity on account of it. The bill is still receiving more attention from individual senators than any other measure, not excepting statehood, and it will remain in the foreground until it is finally disposed of, regardless of its place on the calendar. The especial question under consideration now is that as to whether the proposed compromise amendments shall be accepted. The bill will be made the unfinished business as soon as the vote is taken on the statehood bill.

Senator Lodge is still disposed to ask the senate to take the Philippines tariff bill from the custody of the committee on the Philippines, but he will not move in the matter until after the statehood vote.

House Short of Work.

For the first time during the present congress the national house of representatives is short of work. There is nothing in sight but the Indian appropriation for the present week, and, although not regarded as necessary, the consideration of this bill is to be allowed to consume Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday. Bills on the calendar will be considered Thursday under suspension of the rules, and Friday will be devoted to the passing of private pension bills. An adjournment will then be taken until the following Monday.

The provisions in the Indian bill which provoke discussion include a proposition to make expenditures for irrigation in several Indian reservations, to investigate the feasibility of establishing a reform school for Indian children, and also to establish a sanitarium for the treatement of Indians afflicted with tuberculosis.

Added vigilance is to be exercised to suppress the liquor traffic among Indians and $10,000 additional is carried in the bill for this purpose. The bill carries a total appropriation of $7,785,528.

Under suspension of the rules Thursday it is not unlikely that an effort will be made to get consideration of the bill abolishing the grade of lieutenant general in the army. This bill has been introduced and favorably reported from the military committee, since a provision to the same end failed as legislation on the army appropriation bill. As reported the bill goes into effect on its passage, and consequently makes no provision for the promotion to that rank of Generals Corbin and MacArthur.

Foreign Events for Week.

The Algeciras conference on Moroccan affairs will continue this week to be the focus point in international interest. The question of the Moroccan bank having been practically passed over the conference by a motion adopted Saturday will now consider the most important point, policing of the country. Should agreement on this question be possible an early solution of the whole problem, and an adjournment of the conference may be looked for.

Off for a two months' holiday and traveling as the Duke of Lancaster, King Edward will this week visit Paris, where he will stay at the British embassy until Tuesday. During his visit to the French capital he will meet President Falliéres. From Paris the king goes to Biarritz, and will stay there until the end of March. While at Biarritz he will receive King Alfonso and discuss with him the details of the latter's marriage to Prince Ena of Battenburg.

In view of the recent riots in France, much interest attaches to the consistory which will be held at the vatican on March 10, for the purpuose of considering the French government's attitude in the matter of separation of the church and state. The pope, it is expected, will formulate a protest against separation, and probably secret instructions will be sent to the bishops in France as to their attitude toward the new law.

It is considered possible that at this consistory the pope will fill the vacancies in the college of cardinals.

MASS OF EVIDENCE TO BE EXPLAINED

Bank Examiner Johnson Will Take the Stand.

Attorney Erwin Says Introduction of Evidence for the Defense May Be Expected To Begin Soon, as the Government Will Finish Its Case.

Savannah, March 4.—Having started on January 9, the Greene and Gaynor trial will tomorrow enter upon its ninth week. It is expected that National Bank Examiner Edward Johnson will then take the stand to make clear to the jury the significance of the great mass of evidence offered by the government during the last few days relative to the bank accounts in New York and Savannah of the defendants, O. M. Carter and R. F. Westcott, Carter's deceased father in law.

District Attorney Erwin states that Johnson's testimony may be concluded Tuesday, and the introduction of the witnesses for the defense may, therefore, be expected soon.

Fatal Quarrel Over Woman.

Henderson, Ky., March 4.—In a quarrel over a woman here today Andrew Perkins shot and instantly killed William Ward. There had been bad feeling between the men for some time. Perkins made his escape.

Judge Fite To Speak.

Cartersville, Ga., March 4.—(Special.)—Judge A. W. Fite, having a rest week from his courts, will speak at Summerville Monday, March 12; at Trion Monday night, and at Lindale Tuesday night, March 13.

GAME MERIDIAN TAKES UP WORK OF REBUILDING

Army of Mechanics Today Start Repairing Damage Done by Tornado.

LIST OF STORM VICTIMS STANDS AT TWENTY-FOUR

Troops Are Still in Charge of City. Outside Aid Will Be Accepted, but None Will Be Asked by the City.

Meridian, Miss., March 4.—The revised list of dead and injured as the result of the tornado which swept through this city Friday evening shows a total of twenty-four dead and forty-six injured, a number of whom are not expected to live. No additional deaths have been reported since last night.

The property loss has been semi-officially reported at $1,250,000, the estimated destruction of residences alone being placed at $500,000, practically all in the Lindsey Hill section of the east end, and Georgetown. Of the sufferers from the tornado, only five carried tornado insurance, amounting to $67,000.

Seven companies of state militia are still on guard and enforcing work by idle negroes, one hundred being at work today removing the debris. An order was issued tonight ordering the removal of the troops on Tuesday.

Rebuilding Begins Today.

Work of relief was continued all today and hundreds of mechanics are now here to begin the work of rebuilding tomorrow morning. Other workmen and material will arrive tonight and in the morning.

Authenthic reports received from Macon, Marion and Meehan Junction, all of which were reported destroyed, state that there were no fatalities at either place. Meehan Junction escaped entirely, the destruction of the commissary being traceable to other causes.

No fatalities occurred other than those in and around Meridian.

The general relief committee today decided to accept the volunteer contributions from other points, but stated positively Meridian was not seeking outside aid.

Sergeant Quintley, who accidentally shot himself through the abdomen, is reported improving rapidly.

Thousands of people lined the streets of Meridian throughout today, hundreds of whom came from the surrounding country and even distant cities to view the wreckage which extends in an almost unbroken mass from the Meridian fertilizer factory through the city to the extreme northern limits.

Relief Committee at Work.

At 9 o'clock the relief committee of fifteen, headed by Colonel H. M. Street, met in the board of trade and for two hours and a half considered the situation in all of its details. Reports were received from the four sub-committees which have been appointed to take charge of the relief work in the four stricken districts.

Reports of the committees showed that about 100 families are being assisted, sixty of the families being in Georgetown and most of them white people. The fund raised by the city here has reached $10,000 and from this amount the homeless and needy are being given aid.

The $5,000 which was appropriated by the Mississippi legislature is being held in reserve and it is the earnest wish of every citizen of Meridian that it will not be necessary to make use of any outside aid, not excepting even that of the state. At the meeting this morning after a heated discussion it was finally decided not to appeal for aid, but it was stated that the city would no refuse proffered assistance.

The resolution making this action final was introduced by A. S. Bozeman and the following statement given out:

Statement of Committee.

At a meeting of the citizens' relief committee held this morning at the board of trade, a resolution offered by A. S. Bozeman was passed thanking Governor Vardaman for his interest in the city as manifested by his presence here and his present contribution to the relief fund and manifested also by his public appeal for financial help for the storm sufferers, which was made of his own volition after viewing the situation and without the suggestion or solicitation of the Meridian people.

The committee, believing that the city is able to handle the situation with the generous contributions of its own citizens as supplemented by the appropriations of the legislature from the executive contingent fund and the labor of the state convicts now on the ground, has determined not to appeal for outside help, but will receive and expend for the benefit of the storm sufferers all sums voluntarily contributed for that purpose.

Mr. Fant reported for his committee

THE WEATHER.

Washington, March 4.—Forecast for Monday and Tuesday:

Georgia—Fair Monday and Tuesday, except rain Tuesday in west portion; light to fresh west winds, becoming east.

North Carolina and South Carolina—Fair Monday and Tuesday; light west to north winds.

Eastern Florida—Fair Monday and Tuesday, except rain Tuesday in northwest portion; light to fresh west winds, becoming easterly.

Western Florida and Alabama—Fair Monday; Tuesday rain; variable winds becoming fresh southeast.

Tennessee—Fair Monday; Tuesday rain.

that there was great suffering in Georgetown, the section of the city which is also known as Cottondale, and the residents of which are operatives.

He cited the instance of Mrs. Lizzie Daniels and six children, who were in a house, which was wrecked and swept away, but none of the family received the slightest injury. This instance is one of probably fifty where houses were completely demolished over the heads of the occupants, but nobody hurt.

In the fertilizer factory district in Fewell's survey, the great majority of those rendered homeless were negroes, who are being cared for by relatives or who are camping on the sites of their homes.

Damage in Business District.

In the central district the damage was principally to the business section along Front street, the wreckage of which is being removed today by numerous squads of laborers, and continues.

A gang of workmen were at work on the building of C. M. Rubush, paint dealer, and on the following: Tom Lyle Grocery Company, Armour Packing Company, Swift & Co., and the fertilizer office, all on Front street. A gang of 175 men was kept at work all day by Superintendent D. D. Curran, of the New Orleans and Northeastern railroad, repairing the damage done the freight sheds of the Queen and Crescent, where the tornado crossed the railroad tracks.

This work was also participated in by the Alabama and Vicksburg railway, and they were assisted by the Alabama Great Southern. Superintendent Curran said tonight that he thought the sheds would be in fairly good shape for receiving freight within twenty-four or thirty-six hours. Full train service in both directions has been resumed.

Although only the wrecked business section has been declared by Governor Vardaman under martial law, the troops are patrolling the entire city tonight, and the curfe wlaw is being enforced, all residents being required to be in their homes by 9 o'clock.

Seldom visited by a storm of cyclonic proportions, the merchants and residents of Meridian had never protected themselves with storm or cyclone policies, so, in the matter of adjustment of insurance, agents will have little or no auditing, beyond the fire losses. A million and quarter dollars is now thought to be a conservative estimate of the damage wrought.

Few Acts of Vandalism.

Colonel McCants, in command of the national guard, which is now spread out in cordons over the devastated district, today said that never in his years of military experience had he observed before such entire absence of vandalism and the ghoulish acts which have usually followed on the heels of a like disaster. Not a single instance of this character has been reported to the colonel.

After leaving Meridian and entering Macon, a suburban town about 5 miles distant, all trace of the storm seems to have disappeared. Little if any damage is reported from the country.

Claude Williams, an employee of the Meyer-Neville Company, who, it was thought at first, had committed suicide, after being imprisoned in the collapse of that building, is now believed to have died as a natural result. From the position of the body, lying near a display case, the consensus of opinion is that his throat was punctured on the jagged glass in such a manner as to produce instant death.

ONE LIFE WAS LOST IN BLAZE.

Big Fire in New York City Trolley Car Barnes.

New York, March 4.—The Forty-second street car barns of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, extending from 61 Forty-second street to the Hudson river, were destroyed by fire tonight. One man, said to have been an employee of the company, lost his life and several persons were injured, a fireman seriously. Between thirty and forty cars of the Thirty-fourth street crosstown surface line were in the barns and all were destroyed. The total damage is estimated at more than $200,000.

The fire was an exceptionally spectacular one, and at its height the flames were leaping several hundred feet into the air. Several immense gas tanks of the Consolidated Gas Company, located directly across the street, were seriously threatened by the fire, and a report that they were about to explode sent several thousand spectators in a wild flight for safety.

In the rush several persons were hurt. A man on the second floor was about to be rescued, when he tottered back into the flames and was seen no more. The fire was supposed to have originated from a short circuit.

KILLED HIMSELF WITH GAS.

Charles Warner Had Served in Spanish War as Lieutenant.

Lynn, Mass., March 4.—With a rubber tube in his mouth, through which he had inhaled illuminating gase, Charles R. Warner, 36 years of age, a draughtsman employed by the General Electric Company, was found dead in his room today. Warner came here from Buffalo, N. Y., about eight years ago, his father being a retired merchant of that city, while his brother is manager of the New Willard hotel in Washington, D. C. He served during the war with Spain in Company I, Eighth Massachusetts regiment, returning with the rank of lieutenant. The medical examiner pronounced it a case of suicide.

Finnish Population Terrorized.

Helsingfors, March 4.—Daring robberies which are being committed in Finland are terrorising the population. They are attributed mainly to Letts and Esthonians, who fled from the Baltic provinces, but the alarming feature is the social democrats, who are strong in the grand duchy, and are sympathising with and showing a disposition toward making common cause with the revolutionists across the gulf.

ASKED FOR TREES UPON HIS GRAVE

Late Governor Hogg Makes a Peculiar Request.

Expected Death and Describes Monument He Wanted—Body Was Escorted to Capitol by Thousands of People of Texas Capital.

Austin, Tex., March 4.—The remains of ex-Governor Hogg arrived here this afternoon from Houston, accompanied by his children, a delegation from the Houston Bar Association and union labor organizations and were met at the depot by thousands who acted as honorary escort to the remains to the state house, where they will lie in state until the funeral tomorrow.

Today it was learned that the governor evidently expected death. On the evening before his death he talked at length as to the kind of monument he wished when he should die.

"I want a monument of stone," he said, "but let my children plant at the head of my grave a pecan tree, and at the foot of my grave a walnut tree, and when these trees shall bear, let the pecan and the walnuts be given out among the plain people of Texas, so that they may plant them and make Texas a land of trees."

FRANK WAS USED ILLEGALLY.

Documents Not Printed by Order of Congress Sent Free.

Washington, March 4.—The postmaster general has rendered a decision in the case of the use by the International reform bureau of which Rev. Wilbur F. Crafts, of this city, is superintendent, of the frank of a member of congress to transmit in the mails free of postage matter not frankable.

The decision affirms the ruling of the third assistant postmaster general that the book entitled "Patriotic Studies" which had been in circulation by the bureau under frank, is not a "public document printed by order of congress," and is not, under the law, entitled to transmission in the mails free of postage under a frank of a member of congress.

VESSELS GOING TO KEY WEST.

Battle Ship Texas and Other Warships Leave Pensacola Thursday.

Pensacola, Fla., March 4.—Definite announcement has been made that the big battleship Texas, flagship of the coast squadron, together with three monitors and three torpedo boats, will leave Pensacola next Thursday for Key West, where the ships will remain for a few days, and then depart for Charleston. All of the vessels now here are engaging daily in small arms practice. It was thought that the squadron would depart at an earlier date, but it is waiting for the monitor Arkansas, which went up to Natchez for the carnival celebration, and which can not reach here before Tuesday.

NEGRO HOODOO DOCTOR SHOT.

Alleged That Other Negroes Feared His Occult Power.

Columbus, Ga., March 4.—(Special.)—A negro, alleged to be a hoodoo doctor and giving his name as John Thomas, was shot and seriously wounded in a colored residence section south of the city today. It is stated that the wounded negro, who has been in that locality for a few days only, greatly alarmed his colored neighbors, who have been fearful of being hoodooed, and that the shooting grew out of this fact.

Other negroes say however, that the "doctor" shot himself. The shooting caused great excitement among the negroes.

Diaz To Receive Thompson.

Mexico City, March 4.—Ambassador Thompson will be received officially by President Diaz the middle of this week. The ambassador has temporarily taken up his residence on the Paseo de la Reforma and expresses himself as glad to be in Mexico. Lieutenant General Chaffee is about to make several trips. He is the recipient of many attentions.

Racing People Interested.

Memphis, Tenn., March 4.—Racing interests here are intensely interested in tomorrow's meeting of the Western Jockey Club stewards, as a decision is expected on the application of the new Memphis Jockey Club for racing dates for a twenty-one day spring meeting to begin on April 16. The usual stakes are announced for decision, including the Tennessee Derby and Oaks, nominations for which closed a year ago and the entries to close tomorrow.

Already Secretary MacFarlan has received numerous nominations and the meeting promises to be very successful.

Philippine Town Destroyed.

Manila, March 4.—Tacloban, the capital of the island of Leyte, has been destroyed by fire. The financial loss is reported to be $600,000. Tacloban was the fifth city of the island, and was situated in an important hemp district. A number of warehouses were destroyed. Government assistance will be rushed.

WALTHAM WATCHES.

Mechanical skill and knowledge have made them the best in the world.

The "Riverside" movement is particularly recommended—made in all sizes.

BIG CONFERENCE BEGINS THURSDAY

Baptist Tabernacle Being Renovated for Meetings.

Rev. Dr. Chadwick, of Leeds, England, Will Be One of the Leading Lights—Dr. Broughton Expects a Great Crowd.

Arrangements are now being completed at the Baptist Tabernacle for the great Bible conference which begins on Thursday night next. The whole building is being renovated from top to bottom and new touches given here and there.

Dr. Len G. Broughton, who is at the head of this conference movement, declares that the largest crowd ever known will begin to arrive Wednesday, and by Thursday night nearly the entire list will be present.

Dr. Chadwick Coming.

Rev. G. Campbell Morgan has cabled Dr. Broughton that the Rev. Dr. Chadwick, of Leeds, England, is on the Atlantic, making his way to Atlanta. He is expected to arrive by Thursday night. Dr. Chadwick is said to be one of the greatest Bible expositors in the world. In a personal letter to Dr. Broughton last week, Dr. Campbell Morgan, speaking of Dr. Chadwick, says: "I am delighted that Mr. Chadwick finds it possible to come out to you this year. He will be a tower of strength to you in your conference. I am proud to count him among the nearest of my personal friends, and as an expositor and interpreter of the Bible I do not know his superior. He has a wonderful grasp on the great truths of the Bible, and a marvelous gift of presenting them lucidly, and making them grip and bite by illustration and enforcement in which humor and pathos perpetually merge. Knowing something of your conference, as I do, I believe you will tell me presently that you have never had a greater one than that in which Samuel Chadwick takes part."

HAWES TO RUN FOR THE SENATE

Former Representative of Elbert Will Seek Higher Honors.

Elberton, Ga., March 4.—(Special.)—Hon. P. M. Hawes, a former representative from this county, and now president of the Elberton Loan and Savings bank, has announced his candidacy for the senate from the thirtieth district. Under the rotation system, it is Elbert's time to furnish the senator, though he must be nominated by a district primary.

Captain Hawes served two terms in the house.

DEATHS

Agnes Cain.

Agnes Cain, the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Cain, died yesterday morning at the residence, 410 West Simpson street. The funeral services will be conducted this afternoon at 3 o'clock at the Church of the Immaculate Conception, and the interment will be at Westview.

Mrs. Mary Perkinson.

The funeral services of Mrs. Mary Perkinson will be conducted this morning at 10 o'clock at the residence, 55 West Mitchell street, having been postponed from yesterday afternoon. The interment will be at Oakland.

J. S. Speer.

J. S. Speer died at an early hour this morning at his home, 121 Capitol Square, after an illness of two weeks. He was 36 years of age and leaves his mother, his wife, two sisters, Mrs. W. S. Tidwell and Mrs. T. D. Tinsley, and one brother, John Speer. The funeral arrangements will be announced later.

Chink Officials at St. Paul.

St. Paul, Minn., March 4.—The imperial Chinese Commisioners appointed to make a study of the commercial, industrial and educational conditions in this country and in Europe, arrived in St. Paul this evening on the way to the east.

Tomorrow morning Prince Tsai Tseh and his party will be taken to Minneapolis, where they will visit the flour mills. In the afternoon the commissioners return to St. Paul, where they will inspect the state capitol. The party leaves for the east tomorrow night.

A Nice Distinction.

(From Judge.)

The traveler had finished his meal at the village hotel. Removing his napkin from his lap, he laid it in hand while he inquired:

"How big is this town?"

"About 900," replied his landlady, who was also assistant cook and waitress. "But why do you ask?"

"Because," answered the philosophical wanderer, "if a town's less than 1,000 it's customary to fold your napkin. If more than that it is proper to muss the thing all you can and throw it carelessly beside your plate."

Landslide Destroys Village.

Rome, March 4.—The village of Tavernola, built on the perpendicular cliffs above Lake Iseo, in the province of Brescia, was almost entirely destroyed this morning by the rocks suddenly giving away, apparently because the lake had eaten into the base of the cliffs. The disaster was preceded by a loud roaring sound which alarmed the 1,000 inhabitants in time to make their escape. One fisherman was killed. About 200 feet of rock and the houses on it were swallowed up by the lake.

New Orleans 4, Athletics 3.

New Orleans, La., March 4.—The New Orleans team this afternoon defeated the Philadelphia Athletics in the first exhibition game of the season on the local grounds. The score was 4 to 3.

Got Coal All Right.

(From The Cleveland Leader.)

"Poor Mrs. Murphy! Shure, it's in terrible sthraits she is."

"Phwat's th' matther?"

"Shure, she'd not a cint in th' house to buy coal wid, an—"

"An' how'd she get ut?"

"She pawned th' shtove."

Essig Bros. For Your Spring Hat



Our object, frankly, is to sell you a

Stetson Hat

Because we are anxious to furnish its successor, and the next, and the next. We know that to wear a Stetson is to prove it.

We have the Stetson Soft and Derby Hats in all the latest styles.

SHAPES FOR SPRING 1906 NOW READY IN ALL THE NEW SHADES

$3.00 and $3.50

ESSIG BROS.

"Correct Clothes for Men"

26 WHITEHALL STREET.



MODERN METHODS

In years gone by when the sufferer from eye strain decided to seek relief, through the aid of glasses, he would step into a spectacle store where the obliging clerk, by trying on a long series of lenses, would do the best he could in guessing at what was needed. Many optical stores still inflict this tiresome process on their customers.

In our establishment you are in the hands of an experienced optometrist who quickly measures the defects of the eyes, by modern methods, fits you with what you need and does not exhaust your patience guessing about the matter. Our optometrist is interested with us and devotes his entire attention to this work. Investigate our prices and the advantages we offer.

JULIUS R. WATTS & CO.,

C. E. FOLSOM, Optometrist. | The Optical House That Leads

28 Whitehall Street.

SHORT ITEMS OF LOCAL INTEREST

MAJOR LIVINGSTON MIMS WAS reported as resting easy last night. His condition shows considerable improvement over what it was a few days ago, and his family and friends feel greatly encouraged. He is not yet out of danger, but there is no occasion for present alarm, and it is hoped, he will soon recover.

THERE WILL BE A MOST IMPORTant meeting of the Evangelical Ministers' Association this morning at 11:15 o'clock in the First Baptist church.

THE PAST WEEK WAS A MOST successful one as to attendance as well as in other ways at the daily noonday prayer meeting held at the Wesley Memorial church. The services this week will be in charge of Rev. W. T. Hunnicutt, of Payne Memorial, who will talk on the following subjects: Monday—"The Need of a Revival in Atlanta." Tuesday—"Conditions of Spiritual Work." Wednesday—"The Christian Joy." Thursday—"The Power of Faith." Friday—"Soul Winning." Saturday—"Religion a Specialty." On April 3d we celebrate the first anniversary of these services.

THERE WILL BE A SPECIAL meeting of the city Baptist Young People's Union held at the Second Baptist church Monday evening, March 5, at 7:45 o'clock. Rev. George T. Webb, international field secretary of the Baptist Young People's Union of America, will deliver an address at this meeting on "Young People's Work." The public is cordially invited to attend these meetings.

Earthquake in Portland.

Portland, Me., March 4.—A distinct earthquake was felt in this city today. In several parts of the city the shock was accompanied by rumbling which lasted several seconds.

Member Committed Suicide.

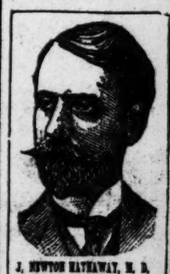
St. Petersburg, March 4.—During a meeting today of the Father Gapon organization, which was investigating the scandal involving charges of accepting money from the government, an accused member dramatically committed suicide.

A King's Wooing.

(From Punch.)

Toward the end King Alfonso's courtship was allowed to proceed in comparative privacy. On several occasions he has been seen about with Princess Ena, accompanied by only a lady-in-waiting and fifty reporters.

Diseases of Men Cured



J. NEWTON HATHAWAY, M. D. Graduate Dartmouth Med. College 1881. Ex. Pres. N. Mich. Med. Society. Ex. Member State Med. Bo., Board of Health, etc.

Nervous Debility (nervous exhaustion, prostration, etc.), Specific Blood Poison (syphilis), Strictures, Varicocele, Hydrocele, Gleet, Kidney and Bladder Diseases, and other diseases of a chronic nature. Call for free consultation and examination. Hours 8:30 a. m. to 8 p. m. Sundays, 10 to 1. If you cannot call write for information about our successful plan of home treatment. Twelve separate medical books free to the sick. WE DO NOT DEAL IN PATENT MEDICINES. Everything strictly confidential. Address Dr. Hathaway & Co., 33 Inman building, 22½ South Broad street, Atlanta, Ga.

BIG CONVENTION COMES TO CLOSE

Over Four Thousand Students Attended the Gathering.

Miss Ellen Stone Related Her Experience as a Captive Held for Ransom by Bandits in the Mountains of Macedonia.

Nashville, Tenn., March 4.—Tonight the great quadrennial convention of Student Volunteers, which has been in session in Nashville for the past five days, closed with the benediction, pronounced by Dr. James Robson, of Edinburgh, Scotland. It was announced that the accredited delegates numbered 4,188, including missionary workers from twenty-six foreign fields. Seven hundred institutions were represented. Dr. Carl Fries, of Stockholm, Sweden, delivered the farewell message to the convention tonight and cable messages from coworkers in various parts of the world were read.

This morning's session of the convention heard two sermons by Bishops McDowell and Thoburn, of the Methodist Episcopal church. This afternoon there were separate services for men and women, both largely attended, a number of distinguished speakers being heard.

Robert E. Speer was the principal speaker at the auditorium tonight, and there were also brief statements from a number of volunteers of why they were going to the front. These volunteers are to make themselves known to the executive committee by card, and their number will not be known for some time yet. The executive committee will at a later date announce the next meeting place of the convention.

Tonight at McKendree church Miss Ellen M. Stone related her experience as a captive held for ransom by bandits in the Macedonian mountains, and the crush to hear her was so great the services of the police were necessary to handle the crowd.

How Weasels Hunt.

(From The London Daily Mail.)

The lithe grace of the weasel may be observed whenever it is on the trail. At an even speed, with nose to the ground, its reddish-brown back seems literally to glide along through the rank herbage by the bank.

It may be the scent of a rat, and the trail may take it in and out of the bank a good many times before it comes up with its victim. It may even have to swim a stream before its persistence is rewarded. It is wonderful how small a hole that long, arched body can glide into and emerge from without the slightest difficulty.

When it has caught and killed its prey its movements are equally graceful as it carries the spoil home to its hole.

Crossing a Kentish field this week I saw a weasel coming along under the hedgerow red toothed from the chase. There was the same sinuous motion of the back, but the little beast's head was held as high as possible, and from its mouth hung the limp carcass of a young rat, freshly killed. The weasel held it by the neck, and so high, for all the shortness of its legs, that only the end of the rat's tail dragged through the grass.

A family of weasels will often hunt in company, and this is naturally a most interesting sight to witness. The ability of the weasel to enter exceedingly small holes is owing entirely to the structure of its body—its flat head, long neck, and short limbs and tail. In a corn rick it can pursue mice with ease along their burrows.

ABOUT ENGLISH DRUMMERS.

How Their Comfort Is Looked After at the Hotels.

(From The Louisville Courier-Journal.)

"Traveling men in England have special dining rooms, special rates and special lots of things," said E. K. Simmons, of Manchester, England.

"When you go into the lobby of an English hotel you may be surprised to find a great open fire burning in one end of the room. Great comfortable chairs will be found about the lobby, and you need not exclaim if you see several salesmen smoking long pipes and reposing their stockinged feet upon large footstools. Empty shoes can be found in many portions of the room.

"The English lobby is a parlor or sitting room, a place of comfort, and in no instance bears the stiff, vanished, emblazoned appearance of your American hostelries. When you go to the dining room you may be surprised to hear the clerk ask if you are a traveling man. If you are you are ushered into a simply but homely furnished room containing one long table. The apartment is more like a private dining room, and everybody is everybody else's friend.

"The meal is especially served, the waiters show especial deference and everything bears a tone of home life. As each man leaves the table he is seen to drop a halfpenny in a little box. This is an unwritten law of the land, and the money thus collected goes to pay for schools and orphanages for the children of traveling salesmen who die without leaving sufficient means for their support. Several of these schools and orphanages are maintained throughout England.

"English traveling salesmen take life easier than do the men following a similar occupation in America. They never think of entering a man's store with a lighted cigar, and they would as soon forget to wear a collar or coat as to expect to do business with a man without having their shoes carefully polished. All hotels look to this and a 'bots' get your shoes each night, marks them with chalk, polishes them and returns them before you are awake the next day."

Very Severe.

(From The Philadelphia Bulletin.)

Professor Edward A. Ross, of the University of Nebraska—he was the originator of the phrase "race suicide"—was talking the other day about the bringing up of boys.

"Boys," he said, "especially from 16 years on, should be brought up carefully—should be held strictly to account. When they go wrong it is too often because they have not been properly managed.

"I remember a rich widow whose son, at 19, bade fair to become a confirmed drunkard. At an age when he should have been in bed by 10 o'clock at the latest he would be sitting nightly in cafes, smoking cigarettes and drinking whisky.

"On toward midnight he would reel off home.

"Well, a minister called on the widow one day and told her that something ought to be done in her son's case.

"'I am sure I do all I can as it is,' she said plaintively. 'I'm worried nearly sick.'

"'I fear you are not firm enough with Jack,' said the minister.

"'On the contrary,' the mother replied, 'I sometimes fear I am too harsh with him.'

"'Why, what have you done?'

"'Well, I haven't done anything, but I've said a great deal.'

"'What, for instance?'

"'Why, I've said, John! John! John! and other severe things.'"

IN DARK DUNGEON 113 DAYS, NO. 631 REMAINS OBDURATE

NO. 631, the North Carolinian who is serving time in the federal prison and who is confined in the dungeon of that institution for refusing to be penitent in regard to his attempt to kill Officer McElroy, continues stubborn. It was on the 13th of last November that this prisoner made an attempt on Officer McElroy, who has full charge of the stone shop where the rough material is prepared for use in the building of the new cell block. It was only by the narrowest margin that his life was saved, and as punishment 631 was sent to the dungeon and solitary confinement.

His sentence began November 13 and, while he has been told again and again by Warden Moyer that he will be taken from the dungeon and solitary confinement and returned to his cell if he will but say he is sorry for his attempt on Officer McElroy and promise to do better, the prisoner remains stubborn.

It is now almost four months since he was placed in the dungeon and solitary confinement and his case is easily the record of the institution. Shut out from daylight, he persists in hanging on with a determination which might enlist sympathy but for the fact that he is sentencing himself every day and has no one to thank for his present position except himself. At certain intervals through the day and night officers call upon the prisoner and ask him if he is willing to promise to do better and be taken to his cell. Sometimes he refuses to answer at all, but when he does deign to speak, it is always to say "no," and he left to his solitary confinement.

It is now believed that the prisoner means to continue sullen and stubborn until the end of his sentence, which expires sometime next fall. This he will probably be able to do as there is no suffering connected with his present abiding place further than being cut off from daylight and communication with the outside world. He has already made for himself a reputation of being the man with an iron nerve, but if he is attempting to play the part of a martyr, he is wasting his time, as the prisoners generally are disposed to look upon his actions as nothing more no less than stubbornness. His refusal to promise to do better means practically that he would take the next opportunity of killing an officer the first chance he got. But he will never have this chance, as he will in all probability remain right where he is until the day he is turned out of the prison or again brought up before the courts on the charge of attempting to kill Officer McElroy.

The prisoner's physical condition continues to be all right, and as he gets nourishing food it is probable that he will continue for many months more unless he has a change of heart. Although still chained, he is able to lie down, and with plenty of warm clothes he prefers to serve his time in this lonesome and awkward position rather than promise to be good and again enjoy all of the privileges which belong to living in the clean and daylighted cells in the steel tiers above.

Typhoid Fever in Mexico.

Mexico City, March 4.—Some noted bacteriologists from Europe have been engaged to assist in sanitary work here. Forty new typhus cases were recorded yesterday. The number of cases since February 1 are 755, with 152 deaths. The disease has mostly been limited to the poorer classes of the community. Every effort is being made to stamp it out.



"Come--- Let Us Reason Together"

You know there is an old saying that "there is one right way to do a thing and a thousand wrong ways." It seems reasonable that this saying applies to business affairs just as well, if not more so, than in social relations—hence let us reason together. If at any time in the past—if at this time—or if in the future, you anticipate the buying of a **RANGE**, why not get down to the facts in the case and choose **that one right way** in the outset?

Come by sometime. We will show you what we have—we will guarantee what we sell—we will stick by what we promise. We stand ready at any time to make good anything we recommend. We buy in such quantities that we are greatly enabled to talk low prices without the least fear of a comparison. With these few statements, we suggest that you examine our

Good Luck Range

If we can't prove its merits, give reasons for its longevity, show why the price is economical—then tell us flatly you prefer some other Range.

Isn't it fair reasoning?

King Hardware Co.,

53 Peachtree St. 87 Whitehall St.

PRISONERS' GARB UNLIKE SOLDIERS'

Fuss Over the Matter Has Simmered Down.

Story Was Started That the Convicts at Macon Wore Uniforms Similar to the Khaki Worn by the Second Regiment Boys.

Constitution Bureau, 467 Second Street, Macon, Ga., March 4.—(Special.)—"There is quite a difference between a suit of common dollar overalls and a $35 suit of khaki making up the uniform of the national guard of the state," said Mayor Bridges Smith today in reference to the alleged disclosures through news columns in Macon this morning where General Huguenin is placarded as making a heroic fight for the boys of the Second Georgia regiment because the city prisoners happened to be wearing some yellow suits of the common nine-ounce overalls.

"It is all the sheerest foolishness," said Captain Robert C. Hazlehurst, of the Macon Volunteers, who is himself a member of council, and is in position to know both the alleged dissatisfaction among the members of his and other military companies regarding the garb of the city prisoners, and also the quality of material purchased by council for the prisoners. "If the khaki uniform of our boys had in one instance been imitated among the city prisoners, I would have known it, and would have stopped the wearing at once. The truth is, the boys of the Second Georgia have never uttered a word of complaint in my hearing or in the hearing of anyone who has said a word in my presence. They have nothing to complain of. Their uniforms are in no sense like those overall suits worn by the city prisoners."

General E. D. Huguenin wrote to Judge Advocate General Napier several days ago regarding complaints about uniforms of the Second Georgia being imitated in the suits worn by city prisoners. The reply was today placed in the hands of Mayor Smith, after it had been displayed in print, and the great fuss has simmered down to the simple fact that a negro now and then was seen with a blue shirt and a pair of yellow overall pants on. The city has no other goods for the prisoners, and has, in fact, adopted no uniform for the prisoners up to the present time. A few suits of yellow overalls were purchased at the outset and military men will make no fight, according to members who are in position to know.

"There is no fight to make," said Captain Hazlehurst. "Doubtless half a dozen men in the entire three companies here knew of the complaint, and the majority certainly did not even take any notice of what a city prisoner wore. I would not nor would any city official allow the khaki uniform to be imitated for one moment."

Race Horse Recovered.

Macon, Ga., March 4.—(Special.)—The return of a fine race horse, valued at between $3,000 and $4,000, from Atlanta today through a rather unusual procedure, reveals the fact that "Flinch" was mysteriously removed from Central City park stables three nights ago, and along with him went valuable racing harness and a cart aboard a freight car on their way to Washington. Hicks & Mulally, liverymen here, are principal owners, and the horse was in training under Henry Reeves at the park track.

The owners will not talk, but it has developed today that through bail trover they stopped the car in Atlanta as soon as their investigation led them to trace the horse. The car was on through bill headed for Washington, and only quick work stopped its progress.

The horse was returned home today. Egress at the park was made through a rear gate, and the city watchman could not explain the absence of the animal. Investigation disclosed that a lock had been broken and a gate thrown open. Through this, it is stated, the horse was taken from the park and put aboard the car. He was sent away before the owners knew what had happened.

Reeves is said to be absent. As far as can be learned, however, no name is directly connected with the removal of the horse, and while he was the trainer for a while, the owners will not state whether he is responsible for the act.

Horsemen declare this one of the boldest acts, if intended for the purpose of depriving the owners, ever known here, and those who have learned of the occurrence have expressed gratification that the valuable horse is again safe.

DEATH BY INDIGESTION.

A Long Train of Fatal Ills Is the Direct Result of Undigested Food.

Undigested food, by fermenting, forms a poison in the stomach and this is absorbed in the blood. If this goes on very long, and your heart happens to be weak you'll be found some morning dead in bed, or you may fall back down the stairs about an hour and a half after dinner, and the doctor will call it heart disease. Yes, that may be the result, but not the cause. The cause is indigestion. Indigestion is a simple, common word, but it has a terrible import.

And so you may get apoplexy, and die suddenly while you're standing.

If you have a weak liver, the poison of indigested food will attack it and you will get jaundice. If you have weak kidneys, you will get Bright's Disease or diabetes, from which there is no rescue for any man.

It was a learned physician who said that the progress of a race depended upon the stomachs of its members.

And you have at some time in your life eaten a heavy meal, or eaten in a hurry, and felt that "lump of lead" immediately afterwards. That lump of lead is a hard ball of undigested food. The stomach can't digest it, and finds it hard to throw it out. And so it sours, and it makes you sour and everybody sour who talks with you. It gives you a bad breath and is building for you the road to dyspepsia and death, unless you stop it.

Stop it with Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets. Just think, these little tablets are every bit as powerful as the gastric juice in your stomach. One grain will digest 3,000 grains of food, Isn't this wonderful? And it is true, just try it, and prove it.

If you have any brash, gas on the stomach, fermentation, burning, bloaty feeling, indigestion, dyspepsia or heartburn, Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets will make it disappear before it can do any harm to your heart or other organs.

They will invigorate the stomach, relieve the stomach of two-thirds of its work and give it a chance to rest. They will increase the flow of gastric juice, and if you will ever "live" in your lifetime, it will be after you have eaten a good, hearty meal, and taken one of these little tablets immediately afterwards. You'll just feel fine.

Take Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets after your next meal today and you will use them ever afterward. You will be cheerful, vigorous and your mind will be clear, you'll have snap and vim, and add many a day to your life.

You can get these wonderful little tablets at any druggist's for 50c a package.

BOX FACTORY FOR COLUMBUS

Lynchburg Concern May Move Plant to Georgia City.

Columbus, Ga., March 4.—(Special.)—M. Cardier Price, general manager of the Lynchburg, Va., Paper Box Company, has been in Columbus two days, investigating power rates, labor conditions, freight facilities and local market for paper boxes, with a view of moving his factory to Columbus. He is highly pleased with Columbus and will probably locate the enterprise here. The factory will represent an investment of about $10,000. Mr. Price ascertained that a great portion of the factory's product could be disposed of in Columbus—in fact, his present plant at Lynchburg already enjoys patronage here.

Favor Australian Ballot.

Columbus, Ga., March 4.—(Special.)—Muscogee's representatives favor the Australian ballot, which was used so satisfactory in the recent white democratic primary in this county, and will support the bill pending in the legislature providing for the use of the Australian ballot in elections in this state.

Will Visit Columbus.

Columbus, Ga., March 4.—(Special.)—Charles N. Crittenton, the millionaire founder of the Florence Crittenton domes throughout the country, will visit Columbus this week and will make two addresses here. Several years ago he conducted a series of revival meetings in Columbus.

Epworth League Conference.

Columbus, Ga., March 4.—(Special.)—Twenty-five or more Columbus Epworth Leaguers will go in a special car to Talbotton this week to attend the Columbus district conference of the league. The conference will last several days.

Acquires Block of Stock.

Columbus, Ga., March 4.—(Special.)—Colonel W. L. Tillman has bought a large block of Empire Mills Company stock and is no wthe largest stockholder in that corporation. He is also one of the leading stockholders in the City Mills Company.

County Teachers Meet.

Columbus, Ga., March 4.—(Special.)—A fine programme was carried out at the March meeting of the Muscogee county teachers yesterday. "What You Owe to the Teachers' Institute" was a subject discussed generally and with enthusiasm by the teachers.

Miss M. A. Crenshaw, Columbus, Ga.

Columbus, Ga., March 4.—(Special.)—Miss M. A. Crenshaw, aged 61 years, sister of R. S. and J. E. Crenshaw, and a devoted member of the First Baptist church, died yesterday of pneumonia. The remains were carried today to Uchee, Ala., for interment.

A Young Wife's Death.

Columbus, Ga., March 4.—(Special.)—Mrs. Lottie Fuller, aged 18 years, died at Crawford, Ala., and the funeral took place at Ladonia church today. She is survived by her husband, W. O. Fuller, and an infant.

Will Go to Chattanooga.

Columbus, Ga., March 4.—(Special.)—Thomas R. FGrazer, a well-known young hardware man, who has been manager of the King Hadrware Company's Columbus branch, will leave on March 15 for Chattanooga, where he will be manager of the Chattanooga store of F. H. Woodworth & Co.

New Factory To Start Up.

Columbus, Ga., March 4.—(Special.)—The plant of the Columbus Crate Company has been completed and the new factory will begin operation Tuesday.

A Visiting Minister.

Columbus Ga., March 4.—(Special.)—Rev. L. R. Christy, of Valdosta, conducted the services at the First Baptist church today, and also made a talk to men at the Young Men's Christian Association building. The First Baptist congregation may call a pastor in a few days.

Landslide Delays Train.

Columbus, Ga., March 4.—(Special.)—The Central of Georgia passenger train due to arrive here at 9:25 o'clock last night from Birmingham, did not get in until this morning, due to a landslide near Henryellen.

Has Not Abandoned Trip.

Columbus, Ga., March 4.—(Special.)—Congressman W. C. Adamson wires from Washington that there is absolutely no foundation for the report that the congressional committee on rivers and harbors has abandoned its southern trip, announced for this week. The committee will arrive in Columbus next Friday at noon. At least, two Chattahoochee river cities, Columbus and Eufaula, will compliment the delegation with banquets.

She Loved Dumb Animals.

Columbus, Ga., March 4.—(Special.)—Mrs. Mary Benton, aged 75 years, died at the city hospital late yesterday afternoon of general debility. She was an odd character, who had lived for many years at a house on First avenue, near Howard's dray stable building alone with her pets. She was a great lover of dogs, chickens and goats, and dumb animals occupied her humble home with her. She had forty chickens at the time of her death, and money from the sale of the fowls helped defray her modest funeral expenses. The funeral took place today from the Church of the Holy Family.

Not To Be Quoted.

(From The Philadelphia Telegraph.)

The reporter boarded a Chestnut street car at Broad street. Two minutes later a bulky gentleman dropped into the seat by his side and jammed him against the window. The reporter grunted, but the newcomer was cheerful.

"I knew Chestnut street before it had car tracks," he announced pleasantly. "Used to run omnibuses up one side and down the other."

"The reporter wasn't interested.

"Yes," he continued. "I've lived here all my life. I like to see the old town grow. I was born in 1844—on the 22d of 1844."

The reporter tried to imagine just when the momentous event happened. The information was somewhat hazy.

"Yes, those are facts," he went on. "I went to school— What, not going?"

"Yes," replied the reporter, "here is where I belong."

"Say, young man, what's your business?"

"I am a reporter."

"A reporter? Great heaven!" he cried, "and here I've been talking so freely to you. Say, now don't quote me. I wasn't talking for publication."

But he was, even if he didn't know it.

Japan To Buy Railroads.

Tokio, March 4.—A bill introduced in the diet provides for the nationalization of railways, and authorizes the government to compel companies to sell to it at a price based on the cost of buildings plus twenty fold the average profits of the last three years. The bill will be strongly opposed, and its fate is doubtful.

VIADUCT REPORT TO CAUSE DEBATE

Protests Made Against Action of Bridge Committee.

Two New Police Commissioners Will Be Elected This Afternoon—A Lively Session of the General Council Will Probably Be Held.

The general council will meet in regular session this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

The election of two police commissioners, the report of the bridge committee on the Washington street viaduct and the report of the street committee on the Boulevard underpass will probably be the features of the session.

The two police commissioners to be elected will be Captain James W. English and John J. Woodside. They were chosen at a caucus recently held by the whole council. The only member of the body who is not pledged to these two nominees is Alderman James L. Key. It is not known whether he will vote for them, but in any event they are sure to be elected this afternoon.

They will succeed Dr. Amos Fox and George E. Johnson, who have served terms of three years as members of the board.

The presentation of the report of the bridge committee, of which Alderman Holland is chairman, will cause a debate of much interest. The bridge committee has recommended the acceptance by the city of the bid of the Oliver Company, of Nashville. Two protests have been made, one by Grant Wilkins, of Atlanta, who contends that the Washington street viaduct can be built more cheaply if the work is divided, and he is given one portion of the work, while the Oliver Company is given the other, while the other protest comes from the Southern Reinforced Concrete Company, which alleges that the bridge will not be safe if constructed by the Oliver Company.

Bids for the construction of the Boulevard underpass will be presented to council, but they will probably not be opened for the reason that the street committee will offer a resolution changing the plans for the improvement. The new plans will provide that one of the Decatur street entrances be abandoned and that an entrance be opened on the Boulevard.

New Office For Seaboard Air Line.

After March 1st the Seaboard ticket office will be located in the English-American Building corner Broad and Peachtree streets. ***



MISS CHRISTINE GILES, Of Cleveland, O., the Violin Soloist Who Is Touring the South Under Direction of the Alkahest Lyceum Bureau, and Who Will Be at the Grand Tuesday, March 6, for the Atlanta Lecture Association.

How Choctaws Hunt Deer.

(From The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.)

A better illustration of the primitive methods of the Choctaw Indian hunters could not be given than the following story, as told by eye witnesses of the feat:

A squad of huntsmen had been hunting nearly six hours one day, just before the first fall of snow. The mountains and valleys were covered by a heavy frost. A deer which had evidently been shot had just passed down the mountain and headed for the creek half a mile below. The hunters followed the scent as fast as possible.

Reaching the heavy growth of brush and trees which swept the bank of the stream, they saw a young Indian riding right toward the creek. Several hounds were baying, and when they approached closer they saw that the dogs had run the deer to cover. He was a beauty, and presented a grand sight as he backed into the creek from the great red rocks, with the pack of hungry Indian dogs following him and barking loudly. The Indian quickly sprang from his pony and picked up a stone about the size of a baseball. He drew back deliberately, just like a crack baseball pitcher, and then hurled the stone through the air.

It struck the deer squarely between the eyes and down the animal fell in a foot of water. Like a cat, Quick Eye, as the Inrian was called, rushed to its side and pulled the dogs off. The stone had done its work. As though it was a usual occurrence, the Indian picked up the carcass, tossed it over his shoulder and rode toward his home.

Abolish Billboards, Too.

(From Leslie's Weekly.)

While the railroads are moving on the free ride and pass business, they can do the general public a real and lasting service by extending the movement to the billboards and advertising signs which now disfigure their property and render the approaches to many of our cities and towns a sight hideous to every beholder. The New York Central has recently passed along the word to its division "bosses" that its own rule against these billboard nuisances must be henceforth enforced to the letter, and for this much relief the travelers over this particular line, or system, will be duly thankful. The railroads, of course, have no authority to secure the removal of the billboards outside of their own property limits, but they can set a good example as far as they go, and possibly inspire other property owners to take similar action.

TO ORGANIZE THE GINNERS

Meeting Will Be Held This Morning for That Purpose.

A meeting of the cotton ginners of Georgia wil be held this morning in the Kimball house for the purpose of organizing a Georgia branch of the National Ginners' Association.

They will be addressed by N. T. Blackwell, of Dallas, Tex., secretary and general organizer of the association, who is also editor of Cotton and Cotton Oil News, and who is at present perfecting state organizations. The object of the association is to promote the best interests of cotton by securing bale reports once a month from an agent in each county of all cotton-producing states.

The agent is to be appointed by the ginners of each county. He will, therefore, be their authorized agent. He will send in reports to headquarters, and will, once every month, get a report from headquarters containing information and statistics for the benefit of the ginners and farmers of his county.

The National Ginners' Association is not a part of the Southern Cotton Association, but it will be of great assistance to that association, and will work in entire harmony with it.

A general conference will be called of representatives of each state division at some central point in the south as soon as the preliminary work of organization is over. At this conference, the work for the coming season will be outlined and such amendments as are thought proper will be made to the constitution and by-laws of the national association.

The National Ginners' Association was organized at Dallas, Tex., December 19, 1904, by ginners from Texas, Indian Territory and Oklahoma Territory. Its president is J. A. Taylor, of Wynnewood, I. T.

Y. M. H. A. PLANS FINE BUILDING

Lot Has Been Purchased and Donations Are Being Solicited.

An educational building is being planned by the members of the Young Men's Hebrew Association of Atlanta to be erected just as soon as the necessary subscriptions have been secured.

A lot has already been purchased for the erection of this structure and a number of liberal donations have been received from prominent Jews of the city.

The plans call for a three-story building, containing an up to date gymnasium ground floor. A number of rooms will be used for the Hebrew school, a kindergarten, sewing classes, and reading rooms. Rooms for the night classes will be provided on the second floor and a large lecture hall as well as a meeting place for the majority of the Jewish organizations will be one of the attractions of the building.

The Young Men's Hebrew Association building will be modeled after similar institutions in New York and in Paris, where education will be imparted to the young and the old in Hebrew as well as in English.

ENTERTAIN MAJOR SLATON.

Grammar School Teachers Will Give Birthday Party to Superintendent of Atlanta Schools.

In honor of the birthday of Major W. F. Slaton, superintendent of the public school system of Atlanta, the grammar school teachers will give an entertainment to him tomorrow afternoon at the Woman's Club rooms.

Through his long connection with the public schools of this city, first as principal of the Boys' High school, and then as superintendent of all the schools, Major Slaton has endeared himself to thousands of people in the city, who are anxious to show him this mark of their appreciation.

On the occasion of his birthday his family will present a copy of his picture to every grammar school in the city, this being done at the request of the principals.

This morning Joseph Hirsch will introduced resolutions in council thanking Major Slaton, for his long and distinguished services to the city.

Trinity church and the Sunday school where he has worked as long and as earnestly as in the public schools, will send to him birthday greetings.

The guests of the teachers on this occasion, invited to congratulate Major Slaton, will be the members of his family, the members of the woman's board of visitors to the schools, of the board of education, of the city council, of the former board of education and their wives, the teachers of the Boys' High school and the Girls' High school, the supervisors of instruction and the supernumerary teachers of the grammar schools.

Not Surprising.

(From The Yonkers Statesman.)

The family had one of those pay gas meters in the house. Willie had often seen his mother go to it and put the money in. One nigh, when the boy's father came home he ran to him and said:

"Oh, papa! A man came today and took all the money out of our savings bank!"

A Miserable Gold.

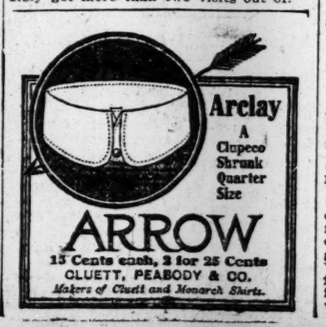
(From The Philadelphia Press.)

"What was the matter with Mrs. Scadds?" asked the doctor's wife.

"Oh, a cold," he replied.

"Very bad?"

"Disgustingly so. Just one of those simple little things that you can't possibly get more than two visits out of."



RUSSIAN PLANS FOR EAST ASIA

Vladivostok To Be Made Great Port.

Despite Disastrous Result of War, Muscovites Hope To Hold Commercial Supremacy in Manchuria—Great Chances for American Commerce.

Washington, March 4.—Russia's renewed attempt to establish a permanent foothold in northern Manchuria by making Vladivostok the port of entry, thereby offsetting the loss of Dalny and Port Arthur, is described in an official report made public at the state deparament today, which report recently reached Washington from one of the department's agents in China.

The report expresses the belief that this will redound to the development of American trade, and will result in a great curtailment of the importance of Shanghai as a distributing point. The contract made public at the department says:

Extracts from the Report.

"Since the conclusion of peace between Russia and Japan there has been much speculation in the foreign community of Shanghai as to the future opportunity for trade and development in Manchuria, and, therefore, the negotiations between Japan and China on the one hand and the diplomatic moves of Russia at Pekin have been watched with the closest attention.

"As soon as the way to Vladivostok was opened there ensued a rush of steamers from Shanghai, Tsingtao, Chefoo, Tientsin, Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama, and as a consequence the immediate demand for merchandise was soon satisfied. Then came the riots both at Vladivostok and Harbin, followed by the ice closing the port of entry. These discouraging factors drove many of the traders away and left a market, which, while well supplied with such luxuries as are intended for the Russians, is still demanding staples for the natives and is offering a great chance for development.

"Such is practically the situation today, and a period three months from this date will see Manchuria eager for that which is now the beginning of an era which will last a few years, at least.

Japan's Plans Unknown.

"No one knows what Japan intends to do in southeastern Manchuria, either in the way of trade or development in connection with her portion of the Chinese Eastern railway and the new line which is to be built there to connect with Korea.

"Russia, for the benefit of her portion of the Chinese Eastern railway, for her own political affairs in the east, and, perhaps, for the sake of affording a contrast, is letting everybody know what her aim and ambition is. It may be well to point out what is the field for the development now being advertised by Russian agents.

"The Chinese Eastern railway, which leaves the old and original survey of the trans-Siberian railway at Nertchinsk, crosses the Manchurian border at the station since called Manchuria, and then by a southeastern course runs through one of the most fertile areas on the continent to Harbin, and from thence on to Poyranitznala (border), thus reaching Siberia again and joining the Ousuri railway (a part of the original trans-Siberian route and now running to Khabarovsk, on the Amur river), goes to Vladivostok.

"Through this Manchurian section there are vast stretches of rolling and level land, great forests of fine timber of a merchantable kind and rich mineralized areas. To the south of the line lies the practically unexplored broken country which forms the northern Korean border. To the north lies the Amur river country, a land of splendid possibilities for agriculture and lumbering, and flanked by streams which are remarkable for their fisheries, to the west is that which many think is the best part of Siberia, since is contains what has made Irkutsk the great commercial center.

Domain of Great Possibilities.

"It is a great domain and one which under good management and the lack of political disturbance from Russia, as well as China, will produce rich results. The railway itself still remains efficient in spite of what has been upon it. The rails are light (65 pounds to the yard), from the American standpoint, but they are said to be in good condition; the bridges are of American construction, and the roadbed is solid.

"That portion of the line from Harbin south, which need not be considered here as Russia's portion, only extends to Kirin, and, of course, it is greatly in need of reconstruction on account of the war.

"But Russia is now apparently through with this railway company (for it is now government owned), attempting to establish a permanent foothold in northern Manchuria and to alter things to such an extent that relapse will be difficult. Even while Vladivostok and Harbin were burning plans were hastening for the coming campaign of development.

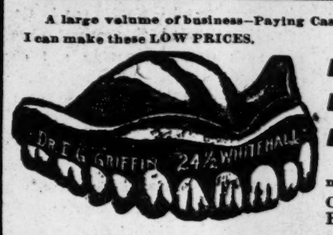
"The scheme advertised contemplated the establishment of a service which would make Vladivostok the home port, the welcoming and the protection of invested capital, the invitation to use the railway as the means of transportation to Europe of the products of China, especially of tea. These are a generally said to be the plans and the foreign agent has been given a free hand to put them into effect as far as the outside world is concerned. It is the purposes evidently that the governments and Russian owners of this railway property are preparing to do a good deal towards making Vladivostok the port of entry, and, thereby, making up for loss of Dalny and Port Arthur. The docks are to be enlarged, they say, and cargo-loading facilitated. This means competition with the Japanese, and an interesting condition will rise.

"The Japanese merchant marine have apparently recognized this, and, while Japanese affairs are being adjusted in the former war zone, their steamers are getting ready to enter the Vladivostok trade also. If, therefore, the ports of southern Manchuria should be forsaken and there should be a reversion to Vladivostok, it would seem that there should be a much better future for a practically discarded port.

"With the assistance of icebreakers, which are to be maintained by the government, there would, moreover, be freeer navigation for all the year than could obtain at Dalny. It is also argued by those who are interested in Vladivostok that it is naturally the port for American-Manchurian commerce, being closer and easier of access in every way."

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FLIGHT FROM THE HAREM; ROMANCE OF TWO SISTERS

(By a Former Minister to Turkey.)

ONE of the ablest diplomatists, and at the same time one of the handsomest members of the international peace conference at the Hague in 1899, was Noorvy Bey, the second Turkish delegate to that conference. The sublime porte has many able men in her service, but I doubt that Sultan Abdul Hamid and the Ottoman empire have an abler and more devoted servant than Noory Bey, or rather (now after his well merited advancement) Noory Pasha. What Lord Sanderson was to the British foreign office, that was and is still Noory Pasha to the Turkish ministry of foreign affairs. He is a peculiar type of Turk; indeed, he is an original and most interesting mixture of Frenchman and Old Turk. I remember always with true delight hours which we spent together on a balcony of a certain hotel at Therapia, watching the glorious illumination of the mountains of Anadolia by the setting sun, discussing Oriental poetry and philosophy, the great historical events of the Ottoman empre, and the uncertainty of all human things, of empires as well as of individuals. I was not surprised to hear from his youngest daughter, the sapphire-eyed Mihrim, that she and all her sisters adore their father, and would consider it the greatest happiness in life to die for him, if by their death they could increase his happiness.

And yet, the newspapers were informing us these last few days that two of Noory Pasha's daughters have secretly left their father's "konak" at Booyookdere, and, as fugitives, tried to reach Europe against his will!

From friends in Constantinople, and from ladies who visited the two sisters in Belgrade, I obtained information which not only places this incident in its true light, but reveals to us a little of that greater of great enigmas—the soul of a Turkish woman.

Hidden Romance.

The jealous guarding against all outside influences, the absence of almost every distraction, often concentrates the affections of the young Turkish woman, deepens and intensifies them. Behind the barred doors in the high walls surrounding a Turkish house, behind the latticed windows and thick curtains there is much more romance in Turkish family life than is dreamt of by us unromantic Gayaoors. The devotion of Turkish children to their parents is very great and very tender, but the devotion of the sisters and brothers to each other can hardly find its equal anywhere among the Christians. Noory Pasha's daughte furnish a beautiful illustration of th fact.

Zeynella Hanum, the eldest daughter of Noory Pasha, is a delicate and pretty young woman of twenty-two or twenty-three. After her marriage her health began rapidly to deteriorate. The Turkish "hakims" knew only so much; that she is dying slowwly, and that they cannot help it. Zeynella Hanum herself, as a good Turkish woman, seems to have reconciled herself to her fate. After all, what is the harem but a sort of grave, with silk and velvet tapestries and soft sofas and cushions, and what is the grave but—for many a woman—a better sort of the harem?

But the younger sister, Nooriya Hanum, loved her elder sister with a more intense love than Zeynella loved her own life. She insisted on her father letting Zeynella be examined by the best European doctors in Constantinople. It was not difficult to persuade Noory Pasha to do so. The European doctors saw Zeynella and found that she was suffering from consumption in the first stage. They thought that the only chance of saving her life would be to place her in one of the modern sanatoria for consumptives in Germany or France. But to send a young Turkish woman to a modern sanitarium in the cursed Gyaoor-land, that implied a far greater reform than the great powers have ever dared to demand. If Noory Pasha had been a private Effendi, he might have done it; but as the musteshar of the foreign office of the sublime porte, a pillar of the yildiz kiosk—he could never do it! It would have been the practical proof of the extremest liberalism; it would have been an innovation upon which even the boldest member of young Turkey would not have dared to venture.

To Fight Kismet.

The husband of Zeynella Hanum, her father, and herself, took it for granted that it was the inscrutable will of Allah that she should die slowly on the shores of the Bosphorus. But the young Nooriya loved her sister too much to accept such a death without challenge. She determined to fight the giant of the Oriental fatalism, the "kismet." She determined to take her sister to that strange country of infidels, but where science can save people from the clutches of death. Of course, they would have to leave the mansion of their father unknown to him. She begged her elder invalid sister to trust to her love and her courage. Not that her own plucky heart did not fail her sometimes when contemplating the long journey through the terra incognita to an equally unknown country. Fortunately, she and her sister were good friends with a young French lady, Mademoiselle Marcelle de Veyssen. Nooriya had full confidence in Mademoiselle Marcelle, told her of her burning desire to try to save the life of her sister by taking her to the best doctors in Europe and to the best place for her recovery. She appealed to the young French girl to help her. Mademoiselle Marcelle, with the chivalrous spirit of her nation, agreed at once to place herself entirely at the service of Nooriya.

As the Turkish frontier at Mustapha Pasha could not be passed without a passport, the most important task for the young ladies was how to get a pass. After some difficulty and delay Mademoiselle Marcelle induced an elderly French lady to cede them her own pass. But then there was another difficulty. The true proprietress of the pass was described as a grey-haired lady of 52, traveling with her two grown-up daughters. For Nooriya that was a difficulty only for a moment. She decided that she would be the grey-haired lady of 52, and Zeynella and Marcelle were to be her two grown-up daughters. She powdered her hair to look grey, and she painted her face to look as old as it could through a thick veil. And she played her role admirably throughout the journey from Constantinople to Belgrade. At Mustapha Pasha, the frontier railway station, she moved with such dignity and spoke so caressingly to the Turkish inspectors of passport, imploring them not to disturb her two invalid daughters, who were just then quietly sleeping, that the poor Turks salaamed most respectfully and let them pass on.

The Flight.

Meanwhile Noory Pasha had been informed that two of his daughters had not returned from a drive to Therapia. Messengers were sent at once to all relatives and friends to ask if the young women had not been retained by some of them. As they had been the night before at Yildiz kiosk, where a concert had been given for the amusement of the ladies of the imperial harem and their friends, Noory Pasha went himself to the imperial residence to inquire if his daughters had not been kept there to another entertainment. But, no! The inquiries at the station revealed the fact that a middle-aged, grey-haired lady, with two daughters, took a special compartment in the direct carriage for Vienna.

Telegrams were sent at once by the Grand Vizier to Fethi Pasha, Turkish Minister at Belgrade, to stop the train and send the two sisters back to Constantinople. The Servian government was ready to oblige the Grand Vizier and Noory Pasha as much as they could; but, met by the determined refusal of the young women either to return or to wait in the Turkish legation until the arrival of their father, they only succeeded in inducing them to interrupt their journey and to rest a day or two in the most comfortable hotel in Belgrade.

Noory Pasha was immediately informed where his daughters were. He applied to the sultan for permission to go to fetch his daughter. It is said that Abdul Hamid told him: "Go and bring them back! Without them do not return at all. On his arrival in Belgrade Noory Pasha had to be informed that his daugh had mysteriously disappeared. Fethi Pasha believes that they have found a secret refuge with some Servian girl friends, daughters of Servian diplomatists who served in Constantinople. But the police agents declare that they have evaded the watching of the detectives by leaving the hotel dressed in men's clothes, and that they are now probably in Vienna.

Anyhow, Nooriya Hanum has shown not only the depths of a sister's love, but that a Turkish girl can exhibit a wonderful strength of will and courage. May she succeed in her mission to reclaim her sister from death to life!

USE OF DOGS IN WAR.

Important Factors in Military Affairs in Dark Ages.

(From Leslie's Weekly.)

The use of dogs in the Japanese-Russian war, which attracted much attention, was really nothing new. Far back in the antiquities dogs were employed in military operations with great success. The acuteness of the animal's senses, his affection for his master, his docility and intelligence made him valuable centuries ago in both defense and attack.

In the dark ages dogs were often posted in towers to warn the garrison of the enemy's approach, and were even clad in armor to guard military camps. They were frequently used to defend convoys and luggage, and to bring confusion in the ranks of the enemy's cavalry. Even fires were placed on the dogs' backs, to set fire to the enemy's camps.

In the fifteenth and sixteenth century several military powers had enormous packs of dogs, and it was not uncommon for the animals to meet in skirmishes and between themselves right out big battles. Napoleon, in his Italian campaign, used dogs as scouts, and in 1882 the Austrians trained dogs to scent ambushes.

More recently the Germans have been training and experimenting with dogs, while Italy, Russia and France have also taken them up. Of the European powers only England has left dogs entirely out of consideration in military affairs.

Although changes in warfare have greatly lessened the opportunity for employing dogs, they still may be used to advantage in many ways in military operations. In modern campaigns the night attack appears to be taking a foremost place, and here especially the dog can play an important part, for he can detect an approaching party and prevent a complete surprise. In foggy weather or in thickets well-trained dogs can be used where signal systems cannot be operated, although the use of telephones has nearly crowded the animal out of this branch of warfare. Dogs as an auxiliary to ambulances are a great aid in locating wounded soldiers. In the Franco-German war the dog played an important part in this work of saving the wounded from dying alone, out of reach of medical assistance.

In marches the dog can be used effectively as a scout for the body of troops to which he is attached, and might often prevent a detachment from being ambushed. The animal has also been used to transport ammunition and to carry relief to the wounded, while in many other ways his warrior master has made use of the dog's keen sense and docility.

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ATLANTA, GA., March 5, 1906.

Springfield, O., seems to have had a Boxer uprising.

Doc Wiley should be given credit for frightening the senate into passing the pure food law.

A lot of people are still so old fogyish that they have more faith in the ground hog than in the weather man.

There is hope for a final adjournment of the Moroccan conference when the mosquito season opens in Algeciras.

It is too bad that Richard Mansfield feels constrained to retire from the stage before he has succeeded in elevating the stage.

After China sees a few yankee troops hiking across to Peking she will return to her pipe dream with that same old childlike and bland smile.

It is now easy to understand why the empress dowager of China is such a difficult proposition for the powers to handle. She was once a cook.

The Missouri supreme court has ordered H. H. Rogers to answer. But no doubt Mr. Rogers will insist on being "shown" that he has to answer.

"The difficulty of going into war," says Secretary Taft, "is that you never know where you are coming out." This would be particularly true of a war between the big stick and China.

One would think to hear him talk back to Senator Morgan that the Panama Cromwell is a bigger man than the historical Cromwell. He is a bigger financial Pooh-Bah, that is certain.

The Pittsburg Gazette is authority for the statement that five English tourists who wanted to see a "real live buffalo," stopped off at the city of that name the other day and asked to be directed to the reservation.

A Wisconsin bigamist urges as his defense that he wedded No. 2 while suffering from aphasia, forgetting that he was already married. Aphasia is as good as anything. Wonder why no bigamist never thought of that before.

Senator Elkins is said to prophesy the passage of the Hepburn rate bill, unamended, by the senate. A prophecy of this kind, from such a source, should call for redoubled vigilance on the part of the friends of the measure.

President Castro is said to be planning an offensive and defensive alliance of all the Latin-American republics against the rest of the world. This is a trifling matter for a man of President Castro's large imaginative capacity to engineer.

Senator Bailey, with true Texas prejudice, cannot overlook the fact that President Roosevelt's nominee for the Arizona marshalship once was convicted of stealing a horse. The "killings" the man is accused of are secondary considerations.

News comes from Manila that the Filipinos are anxious to organize a volunteer regiment to assist the United States if China is invaded by American troops. Didn't suppose there were enough native officeholders in the Philippines to organize a regiment.

Hear this wail from New England. Speaking of the probability of the rate bill being passed by the senate, The Boston Traveler observes:

"The appointment of Senator Tillman by the committee on interstate commerce to handle the railroad rate bill in the senate, with practically a foregone conclusion that a combination of democrats and republicans will pass it in some form or other, may be a rich joke for the country and fine campaign material for the national democratic party, but for the business interests of New England it probably means that our geographical disadvantages are to be confirmed by statute and that we are saddled with the heaviest handicap imaginable except the tariff—a freight rate based on the distance carried."

No Relief as Yet.

The traveling public is anxiously waiting for the announcement of the granting of an interchangeable mileage book by all the railroads in Georgia. Its attitude in this respect is based on such sound reasoning and obvious justice, that it is impossible to conceive of the withholding of the concessions asked.

Some weeks ago The Constitution produced proof to show that practically all the systems in the state, large and small, four years ago united in placing on the market an interchangeable mileage at radical reductions good over all their lines—with the two exceptions of the Southern and the Central railroads. The significance of these exceptions was also demonstrated to be rather startling. These two railroads control a tremendous mileage in Georgia, and their non-participation in the stated compact largely nullifies the benefits accruing from the policy of the other railroads. In many instances, they furnish the sole means of ingress and egress to and from villages and towns of large population. Drummers and other constant travelers compelled to visit these towns regularly in their line of business, are thus placed at considerable inconvenience and incidental expense.

There is no cause in sound logic why the privileges requested should not be forthcoming. Interchangeable mileage has had a thorough trial in this and other states, and the common carriers concurring in such an arrangement have invariably found it to their profit, not to speak of its undeniable influence in facilitating and cheapening the transaction of business. The trunk and small lines already committed in this direction are, undoubtedly, still open to negotiations looking toward the universal application of the principle of interchangeable mileage. We believe that in view of the unanimous demand for its extension and the proven feasibility of its operation, the dissenting railroads cannot do otherwise than subscribe speedily to the agreement.

Futile Subterfuges.

Even the iniquities of high finance present a grim sort of humor.

The country had been gradually getting used to the chase of Mr. Rockefeller and the ironies of Mr. Rogers as sardonic phases of the trust dragon when brought to his lair. We rose in our wrath and fell intentions over the harrowing tale of rebates and of the grinding down of small competitors, only to discover that through the slippery-elm of legal complications the culprits were not being brought to justice with the celerity that their offenses demanded.

But no one had ever suspected the very elementary methods employed by these gentlemen in the evasion of industrious process-servers, and other myrmidons of a belated Nemesis. The Chicago Tribune thus describes two of the modes utilized with such a naivete that we cannot resist the quotation:

For weeks and weeks sleuths have been wondering why they could not catch the elder Rockefeller. They have had him, as they believed, neatly "spotted" on several occasions at his big town house.

Then they seated themselves patiently in front of the brown stone mansion and peeked calmly and triumphantly through the iron railings.

"We've got him this time," they said.

After they had waited for several hours they would get word that Mr. Rockefeller had left his house and was on his way to his gabled retreat at Pocantico Hills up in Westchester county.

Henry Wollman, counsel for the state of Missouri in its suit against the Standard Oil Company, said:

"If we had $10,000 we could hire fifty process servers, then I suppose we could get our hands on Rockefeller somehow, some time. But our present force has been baffled by the passageway between his home and that of his son in law and by multitudinous passageways in the Standard Oil building, 26 Broadway. The process servers also have been baffled in their search for other big Standard Oil men, notably Charles M. Pratt, Walter Jennings, Henry M. Tilford, Wesley H. Tilford, Charles T. White, Robert H. McNeil, James R. Taylor and Michael M. Van Buren.

Pratt is a red headed man, and the sleuths thought he would be an easy mark. But to their dismay they soon found the Standard Oil headquarters at 26 Broadway was full of red headed men, many of whom looked more or less like Pratt. Pratt lives in Brooklyn, in a row of mansions all inhabited by Pratts, all of whom are red headed.

After this, there seems nothing left but for Mr. Jerome to secure the proper legal authority, invade the Rockefeller premises, plug up that subterranean passage way, and wait for the dodger to emerge. Even then, we presume there is nothing to prevent the resourceful Mr. Rockefeller from getting in touch with Monsieur Santos-Dumont, procuring a high-power airship and giving his pursuers the slip through that very modern means of navigation. Or perhaps he will elect to have himself removed daily from his mansion concealed beneath a barrow full of clinkers, or labeled as "potatoes." Or he may even call in the aid of the ingenious Raffles, and devise a system of disguises sufficient to baffle the cunning of New York policemen—we have heard it was not very difficult.

In Mr. Pratt's case, we can only suggest that the sleuths from Missouri take up their position at all entrances to the Standard Oil building, check off the ruby-haired gentlemen as they go in, then sweep down on the offices for a general try-out which will locate their quarry. It is possible that we will yet have to adopt some such method as the Bertillon system and arrange a rogue's gallery for the butlery gentlemen of exalted finance.

Speaking seriously, however, we consider it is about time for these men, otherwise extremely sensible, to take a reasonable view of the case and submit to the inevitable. They are deceiving themselves if they think they can tire out the people or the law; both are thoroughly aroused and they will insist on an accounting. The prospects for the latter are particularly auspicious, since the supreme court of Missouri has decided that the amusing Mr. Rogers must answer the questions put to him by Attorney General Hadley, of Missouri. Mr. Hadley is acutely desirous of being "shown" and it seems Mr. Rogers cannot much longer delay the exhibition.

Cromwell on the Griddle.

The country will rather enjoy the spectacle of the spitting of Mr. William Nelson Cromwell, now being conducted under the unrelenting auspices of Senator Morgan, of Alabama, before a senate committee. Mr. Cromwell has been sufficiently ubiquitous and multifarious in the affairs of the Panama canal and the Panama republic, to incite the keen interest of newspaper readers over any little scraps of information or expert opinion he may select to disclose under the persistent prodding of the senator from Alabama.

But he is developing into a difficult subject on the witness stand. When Senator Morgan has undertaken to draw from him his exact relations with the Panama Canal Company or his portion in the negotiations between the old owners and this government, as well as the subsequent dickering with the suddenly born republic of Panama, he has either been silent or adopted such cavalier methods toward his inquisitor as to arouse the temper of the latter no less than the resentment of the other members of the committee.

If the committee decides that Mr. Cromwell shall be compelled to answer what may be regarded as leading questions, that gentleman will probably be driven into making disclosures which are sure to shed interesting light on many phases of the canal management. If secrets of the political confessional are not barred his testimony will assume an accelerated importance, for the reason that in the past he has been shown to sustain rather intimate relations with both Secretary Taft and the president.

In the meantime, Mr. Cromwell appears in a distinctly humorous light, when he pictures himself as shedding tears over Engineer Wallace's surrendering of a "great mission" because of that now famous "mere lucre." The latter despised commodity has figured pretty extensively in Mr. Cromwell's connection with this complicated business, and his lachrymose symptoms over similar tendencies in another man lack that essential grace of consistency.

CONSTITUTION ECHOES.

Winning His Spurs.

(From The Macon News.)

Louis Gregg is making himself famous with those "Wrecker" cartoons, which are appearing from day to day in The Constitution.

One Exception.

(From The Austin (Tex.) Statesman.)

The Atlanta Constitution insists that everybody spends $2 in gold annually for silk. That is unquestionably a mistake in our case, as ours goes for something besides silk.

Changing Conditions.

(From The Portland (Me.) Express.)

The Atlanta Constitution has a "scare" editorial picturing the white youth of Georgia between the plow handles, while the negroes are away at school. Times certainly have changed in Georgia.

Atlanta Fair of 1910.

(From The Manufacturers' Record.)

The fact that already $200,000 of the local guarantee fund for the southern exposition at Atlanta in 1910 has been raised by popular subscription is assurance that that great undertaking, which will strikingly illustrate the industrial progress of the south during the past 25 years, will be carried through upon the broad lines originally planned. Progressive business interests of Georgia, the municipality of Atlanta and representative manufacturers in different parts of the country have given practical demonstration of their interest in the plan, and the announcement of such substantial progress in raising the guarantee fund without even a thorough canvass may be expected to give the movement a tremendous impetus.

TALKS ABOUT ATLANTA

Oglethorpe Citizen: Atlanta's exposition fund starts off with $350,000. That looks like business.

Wilmington, N. C., Dispatch: Atlanta is now wrestling with the problem as to whether a Chinaman is who he is or somebody else; just as if all Chinamen look alike to Atlanta.

Conyers Banner: The citizens of Atlanta have already subscribed $200,000 to the exposition to be held in that progressive city in 1910. When the Atlanta spirit begins to push something must move.

Greenville, Ala., Advocate: Atlanta wants to have another exposition in 1901. The city has been the site of two former expositions, but this is to be on a gigantic scale. Each affair of this kind, wherever held, endeavors to outstrip all former efforts.

Moultrie Observer: A story from Atlanta states that a wreck on the Southern near Bellwood has set 500 chickens at liberty and they are roosting on low limbs in that vicinity. What would the Columbus Enquirer-Sun think of this as a "North Georgia" scheme to corner all the negro labor of the state?

Two Negroes Killed.

Americus, Ga., March 4.—(Special.)—Two negroes met violent deaths here last night. Mose Jordan was run over and instantly killed by a Central freight train as he walked along the track, his body being cut in half.

In an altercation between Armstrong Green and Jack Walker, colored, the latter was shot to death, his tongue and eyes being shot away.

LONDON IN TABLOID.

All the facts about London and Londoners which can be given in figures appear in the fifteenth volume (771 pages) of "London Statistics for 1904-5," which has been issued by the London County Council, says The London Express.

The statistics as to population are as follows:

Year.	City of London.	County of London.	Administrative County of London.
1896	31,083	4,398,446	4,429,529
1901	26,923	4,509,618	4,536,541
1904 (estimated)			4,648,950

Vital statistics for 1903 are summarized as under:

	Males	Females	Total	Rate per 1,000
Births	66,591	64,315	130,906	28.4
Deaths	36,061	33,868	69,929	15.2
Persons Married...	40,215	40,215	80,430	17.4

There has been an increase in pauperism and lunacy, as indicated in the following figures, which give the number relieved on January 1:

	1903.	1904.	Average last five years.
Indoor paupers..	73,254	75,585	71,593
Outdoor paupers	44,899	44,311	42,344
Pauper lunatics	16,436	16,740	15,794

Cost of Pauperism.

The gross cost of metropolitan pauperism during the year 1902-3 amounted to £3,593,984, as compared with £3,414,669 in the previous year. Other figures show that for every £1 spent on out-relief £7 12s. 4d. was spent on in-maintenance.

Under the heading of highways some interesting facts are given. The mileage of roads maintained by borough councils last November was 2,051.

Apart from the postoffice, the London county council, the city corporation, and the twenty-eight borough councils, the following have power to open up the streets: Seven gas companies, the water board, thirteen electric light companies, ten tramway companies, the National Telephone Company, the Hydraulic Power Company, and the London Sea Water Supply Company.

In Hammersmith during 1904 no fewer than 1,821 separate openings were made in the streets, and the total area disturbed was 8,298 square yards.

Enormous Traffic.

There has been an enormous increase in the volume of traffic carried on the London county council tramways, the figures being:

Year.	No. of Passengers
1902	108,038,920
1903	128,261,012
1904	156,839,813

Since the acquisition by the county council of the tramways in 1895 up to March 31, 1904, £293,592 has been handed over in aid of the rates.

During 1904 the London General Omnibus Company carried 216,311,248 passengers, and the Road Car Company 72,653,966.

Postoffice business in London in 1903-4 is compared in the following table with the percentage of England and Wales:

	Number.	P. C. of England and Wales.
Letters delivered	730,600,000	32.94
Postcards delivered	147,900,000	28.60
Book packets and circulars delivered	139,500,000	23.01
Newspapers delivered.	33,700,000	25.22
Parcels delivered	16,863,000	21.56
Letters registered	6,502,334	40.02
Parcels registered.....	296,308	32.66
Express delivery service	855,012	70.09
Persons employed	45,705	30.23
Telegrams handed in..	28,216,000	37.34

Share of Taxes.

The ratable value of London is £41,086,974.

It is interesting to note the percentage of London's contribution to the national revenue. The following table gives an idea of the preponderance of the metropolis:

Income tax. England, £30,501,000; London, £8,939,300. Death duties, £11,079,000; London, £3,800,000. Tax revenue, 1903-04, England, 119,036,000; London, £22,543,300

London also pays 40 per cent of the inhabited house duty of the country.

The council's debt on March 31, 1903, is given as £65,315,526. The sum paid off luring the period 1884-1903 was £28,479,313; but there was also raised during the same period £59,216,098. Thus the debt was increased in those nineteen years by £30,736,785.

Points.

London uses 211,323,602 gallons of water a day.

Street accidents were responsible for 306 deaths.

There are 965,863 books in the public libraries.

The gross amount insured against fire is £1,010,351,455.

Boating in the parks brought in a net profit of £1,623.

There are twenty-eight cemeteries in the county of London.

Indoor pauper children numbered 19,— on January 1, 1904.

Nearly a thousand habitual criminals are known to the police.

Greater London contained 924,143 inhabited houses in 1901.

Thirty-nine deaths from starvation were recorded in the courts in 1903.

A permanent outdoor staff of 899 men is employed in parks and open spaces.

Elementary schools number 973, and the average attendance of scholars is 648,578.

Wash houses were used by 876,606 persons, and the time occupied was 2,642,746 hours.

The marriage rate for London is higher than that for England and Wales as a whole.

Bathers at borough private baths numbered 3,104,383; at the swimming baths, 2,568,502.

The net increase of accommodation for the laboring class provided during the year was 59,009 rooms.

The council is engaged upon sixteen improvement schemes, involving the displacement of 12,404 persons.

The Metropolitan police exercise authority over an area of 692 square miles. The force is over 16,500 strong.

The annual cost of the administration of police and criminal justice in London amounts to about £1,600,000.

A census of homeless poor taken on the night of Friday, January 29, 1904, showed the number to be 1,797, or about one in every 2,000 people.

A scheme is being considered for constructing new sewers and pumping stations, at a cost of £795,000, for the relief of low-lying districts in time of storm.

MANY MILES OF NEW ROAD.

Rumored That Mississippi Will Get 300 Miles Soon.

Jackson, Miss., March 4.—(Special.)—A persistent report is current in railroad circles that an affiliation, alliance, agreement, combination or arrangement of some sort has been perfected between the Goodyear syndicate, the Mobile, Jackson and Kansas City road and the Frisco system, that will mean the construction of at least 300 miles of new railway in Mississippi by these allied interests.

The nature of the combination alleged to have been effected cannot be positively defined at present.

HE BET ON HOKE SMITH AND, OF COURSE, HE LOST

Warrenton, Ga., March 4.—(Special.)—On Friday in a restaurant here a candidate for the senate from this district remarked that the county was for Hoke Smith and that a poll of those in the restaurant would show this fact. He offered to bet on this proposition and J. F. Gunn took the bet. When all out of the fifteen in the restaurant who favored Hoke Smith were requested to stand, only four rose amid the yells of all present. The senatorial candidate paid his bet to Mr. Gunn.

Howell Strong in Newton.

Newborn, Ga., March 4.—(Special.)—A poll taken here yesterday resulted:

Howell	22
Hoke Smith	12
Nunnally.....	1
Non-committal	15

ALVA J. STANTON.

CURRENT PRESS COMMENT

Wheeler Memorial.

(From The Chattanooga Times.)

Atlanta, generally forehanded in such matters, proposes to hold a memorial service in the nature of a national demonstration, in honor of the late General Joe Wheeler, the date to be March 26, the day preceding the annual reunion of the blue and gray to be held in that city this year. This will be an event in which Chattanoogans will be greatly interested and a delegation should be sent from this city to represent the sentiment of this community which is of the tenderest and most affectionate kind toward the memory of the deceased statesman and soldier thus to be honored.

Divorce Conference.

(From The Philadelphia Public Ledger.)

It is to the honor of Pennsylvania that the first conference of the states, outside of congress, which has ever been held to consider the practicability or desirableness of a law of marriage and divorce uniform throughout the United States should have emanated from the legislature of that state. The widespread interest in the subject, the universal conviction of the national necessity of uniform legislation, is sufficiently attested by the fact that forty-two states responded to the invitation of Pennsylvania; while the abstention of one of these absentees, South Carolina, is explained by the fact that already the laws of that state do not recognize divorce for any cause whatever arising after marriage.

But the existing difference in the statutes of the different states shows that they have taken widely different views upon this question. It indicates that there is no common denominator. If the convention shall succeed in arriving at a common denominator, without doubt it will have deserved very well of the whole country. At present a man, or a woman, may be a malefactor, or malefactress, in one state and a blameless citizen in another. But the effort to find a common standard which shall "impose itself" is at all events laudable.

Booming the Baldheads.

(From The Savannah News.)

Let the baldheaded man sit up and look cheerful! See what Longworth has accomplished, and he is as bald as a Depew joke! There isn't any doubt but that Miss Roosevelt could have taken her pick from among a score of hundreds of the most thatched and curled young men in the country. It was hers, practically, to choose a chrysnathemum-topped footballer, or an ambrosial-locked musician or artist, or a statesman of Bryanesque cranial foliage, or a pompadour husband of the LaFollette pattern of hair. But she put all of these aside and took the man who had no hair at all, to speak of.

There, then, is a precedent for society. The gentleman of the polished poll will become the favorite of the debutante and the reigning belle.

From time immemorial baldness has been looked upon as something in the way of a sorrow and a reproach; as an affliction hardly less painful than an ingrowing nail. Even in the time of Elisha the prophet the bald head was regarded as a legitimate target for ribald jest.

But all that will be changed now. A very excellent and long suffering class of citizens will have their innings.

IN MEMORIAM—GEN. WHEELER.

By Charles W. Hubner.

(Dedicated to Camp A, Wheeler's Cavalry, Atlanta, Ga.

Of hero mould,
With heart of gold,
His life was pure and knightly.
Than his, no star
In skies of war,
Has ever beamed more brightly.

On scrolls of Fame
His martial name
Is theme for song and story;
Grand, gallant, brave,
With conquering glave
He scaled the heights of glory.

Since time began
No nobler man
Made worship of his duty,
Or did the right
With more delight,
Knowing that Truth is Beauty.

In Honor's quest
He knew no rest;
No fear of death appalled him;
Through dangers dire,
Through battle fire,
He rushed where Duty called him.

His hand was steeled
For camp and field,
His sword blows smote the foeman.
For friend, for guest,
For home-love zest,
His was the heart of woman.

Brave men so are
In peace or war,
Compound of strength and beauty;
Long as they breathe
They twine Love's wreath
'Round the stern brow of Duty.

Earth holds in trust
Thy mortal dust,
O warrior, true and knightly;
Sweet be thy rest,
Upon thy breast
May the green turf lie lightly!

But thy great soul
Spurned Death's control,
This thou didst not surrender;
It sped its flight
To realms of light,
And shines with starlike splendor.

Sumter's Local Campaign.

Americus, Ga., March 4.—(Special.)—The campaign for county officers and members of the legislature in Sumter will be interesting. All present county officials have announced for reelection, with many outsiders competing. James Taylor and William W. Dykes have announced for legislative honors.

COMMENT OF STATE PRESS ON GUBERNATORIAL RACE

Wrecked at the Piedmont Bar.

(From The Clarke County Courier.)

The cartoon in last Sunday's Constitution in which Tom Watson asked Hoke Smith if he could cross the Piedmont bar, was a hummer. There are many who have failed to cross it; they have sailed up to it, but were dashed to pieces ere they crossed. It has a most treacherous shoal, and many a mariner has been crushed with his family and his loved ones, and his life's blood scattered upon the rocks, and the wreckage lies all around. We think the shoal of the Piedmont bar too hard and seething a proposition for Hoke to ever cross.

Hoke Voted for Terrell.

(From The Royston Record.)

If Tom Watson was running for governor on Hoke Smith's platform would Hoke vote for him, or would he again vote for Clark Howell on account of personal friendship, like he did four years ago for Terrell?

"Untruthful" Reports.

(From The Nashville Herald.)

Editor Herring says the write-up of Hoke Smith's visit to Tifton, in The Journal was very untruthful. They usually are.

Still for Dick Russell.

(From The Royston Record.)

We have heard Hoke Smith. We listened to every word of the Honorable Hoke's egotistical tirade on good men, and we are still for plain Dick Russell—the only man in the race who means anything at all to the masses of the people.

Hoke's Audiences.

(From The Nashville Herald.)

Hoke Smith was not welcomed to Tifton last Saturday with that warmth which burns up rivers and makes thunder and lightning. About 250 people, mostly Howell and Estill men, heard him.

Abusing Colonel Estill.

(From The Tifton Gazette.)

Mr. Smith's speech Saturday contained many ridiculous statements, but probably the most absurd was that Mr. Estill and the other candidates were running in the interest of Mr. Howell. Mr. Estill stated, publicly, three years before Mr. Smith announced that he would probably be in the race, and because he did not feel divinely enjoined to get out of the way at the same time the saintly Hoke received his "divine call" to run is no reason he should be misrepresented or abused.

Demagoguery Same in All Ages.

(From The Tifton Gazette.)

Judge Harry Kent, who was an interested listener to Hon. Hoke Smith's Tifton speech, says he attended a political meeting in England thirty-five years ago at which practically the same line of arguments were advanced. So the bait to catch the fickle vote changes little with countries or decades.

Will Carry Bibb.

(From The Macon News.)

Friends of Mr. Howell are confident he will carry Bibb county.

Is It Too Much?

(From The Hawkinsville News.)

Suppose Clark Howell does favor "future loyalty" to the democratic party. Is such ever asking too much or what is there obectionable about it?

Hoke Opposes Guerry.

(From The Royston Record.)

Hoke Smith says that no man has a right to vote for a personal friend simply because he is a personal friend. Who did you vote for for governor four years ago, Mr. Smith? Didn't you know then that Guerry stood for the same principles that you now claim to represent? Wasn't it the same "dear" people then fighting for a hopeless cause that you refused to aid and assist? How can the people now believe in your sincerity, Mr. Smith, when your conversion is so recent? The people of Georgia have too much horse sense to be led away by such monumental demagogue as you are! The all-pervading itch for office is the power behind these coniption fits that you have been thrown into for the sake of the "dear" people.

Meeting Difficulties.

(From The DeKalb New Era.)

"Holy Hoke" is finding it a difficult task to convince the voters of Georgia that he is anything but a demagogue and a sham reformer, hungry for an office.

Nunnally Will Carry Coweta.

(From The Newnan Advertiser.)

Some muttonhead has been trying to stuff The Atlanta Journal with the fool notion that Dr. Nunnally will not be able to carry his home county in the race for the governorship—meaning, of course, that Hoke Smith will. If The Journal is really hugging this silly delusion it is to be pitied. The voters of Coweta have never yet repudiated a home candidate, and they never will.

On Side of the People.

(From The Clarksville Advertiser.)

If one will take the trouble to examine the records he will find that during the ten years' service of Clark Howell in the house and senate every vote cast by him was in the interest of the people and good government.

Hoke's Friend, the Black Bishop.

(From The Statesboro News.)

When Hoke Smith was secretary of the interior he put Bishop Turner and his sons and sons in law in office in place of white people. Now Bishop Turner challenges any white man to meet him on the stump to debate the question, Which is the best man of the two, the white man or negro? Hoke ought to accept his challenge.

Hopeless Effort.

(From The Columbus Enquirer-Sun.)

The probabilities are that the Hon. Hoke Smith is losing time by speaking at Macon.

Forcing Negroes Into Colleges.

(From The Huntsville, Ala., Democrat.)

The Atlanta Constitution of February 8 has a strong editorial, headed "White Boys Plowing—Negro Boys in School." The colleges for negroes, established by northern "philanthropy," in Georgia causes a dearth of negro labor, and does not develop scholars. The proposed bill to disfranchise the negro who can not "read, write and expound the constitution," means practically the white boy plowing while the negro is in college. The argument is logical.

Not Yet Settled.

(From The Savannah Morning News.)

Under the head of "An Accurate Forecast on Gubernatorial Primary," The Journal, of Atlanta, says Mr. Hoke Smith "will be nominated on the first ballot, without serious opposition." As The Journal is Mr. Smith's organ, we could hardly expect it to say less. The wonder is that it didn't say that Mr. Smith would be nominated without any opposition whatever. The people would have given about as much credit to the latter statement as they will to the former, and they would have been influenced just about as much by it. If Mr. Smith were as certain of being nominated as The Journal says he is, he wouldn't be making such herculean efforts to win votes.

It is true that The Journal has published straw ballots from various towns in different parts of the state, which show that Mr. Smith is the favorite, but these ballots would have more weight if they came to the public through unprejudiced sources. While it is probable that the ballots were taken, as printed in The Journal, it is an easy matter to get just about such ballots as are wanted. In the small towns it is pretty generally know how the voters stand, and it is not always necessary to hunt up those who are known to be against the candidate for whom the poll is being made. And it is also an easy matter to select towns for the poll where it is known the candidate for whom support of this kind is needed is particularly strong.

The straw ballots are not to be taken very seriously, and it is doubtful if they are. We would much rather have the opinions of the leading men of the state as to the way the campaign is going. They are careful observers, and, when they visit Atlanta from time to time, express views on the political situation that are much more reliable than the straw ballots that are appearing in the newspapers.

The Atlanta correspondent of The Macon Telegraph, an independent newspaper in this campaign, says that "the prevailing impression throughout the state, as gathered from the opinion expressed by many visitors at the capitol from every section of Georgia, seems to be that none of the candidates for governor will go to the convention with enough delegates to secure a nomination on the first ballot."

Further along in his dispatch the correspondent says: "A few bets have been made that Hon. Hoke Smith will not be nominated, and here and there a bet has been recorded that neither Howell nor Smith would enter the convention with enough votes to secure the nomination."

What The Telegraph correspondent says sounds much more like the actual state of affairs. If Mr. Smith were so far in the lead in the race, The Journal could easily get confirmation of it from visitors to the state capitol. That it doesn't seek information respecting the campaign from them is pretty good evidence that The Journal's claim doesn't rest upon a foundation sufficiently solid to command a great deal of confidence.

Howell in South Georgia.

(From The Darien Gazette.)

Clark Howell is in southern Georgia this week whooping up his friends and pushing his campaign. Clark knows how to make friends and hold 'em.

Doesn't Like Hoke.

(From The Lavonia Times.)

From the drift of the editor's remarks, one gathers that The Royston Record is not favorably impressed with the candidacy of Hon. Hoke Smith.

Impartial as Between All Candidates

(From The Moultrie Observer.)

Many have complimented The Observer's report of Mr. Howell's speech here Monday, and The Constitution thought well enough of it to reproduce it on its editorial page. The Observer is not supporting Mr. Howell, but it realizes that justice to him and to its readers demanded that as a matter of news the speech should be reported fairly.

Steadily Gaining.

(From The Wellacoochee Sun.)

Candidate Clark Howell is coming to the front very rapidly now. In fact, he is gaining in strength all over the state.

Detests Traitors in the Camp.

(From The Milledgeville News.)

We do not censure the populist party, we have no fault to find with Mr. Watson for being a populist, but we do dislike to see the party to which we belong betrayed by a Judas in our own ranks. And we dislike to see our party become the victim of a shrewd political move made by any other party of whatever name.

Mr. Watson is one of those kind of opponents who would not tolerate any democrat unless he saw something somewhere that would benefit him or his own party.

We have never seen the serious objections to two white parties that some rant about, and, in fact, we think we can be benefited by two respectable parties, but the parties must be separate and distinct, otherwise the respectability of both will be impaired by the manipulations of those who have the real interests of neither at heart, but who are trying to further their own personal greed.

We are in receipt of a number of circulars issued by the national people's party manager who are trying to reap the benefits that they naturally suppose will "follow the Smith-Watson deal in Georgia. These managers are too shrewd to wait until after the election, and intend to show their hand and strength in time to participate in the spoils of the campaign.

If these things were not happening in our own party ranks, we would have no cause for alarm. It is to be expected that every party will look after its own interests, but we would naturally expect to see them do so under their own banner and in their own caucuses.

If the democratic organization is to be preserved, it is essential for democrats to open their eyes and see what is occurring within the horizon of their vision.

Those who are not democrats can sit steady in the boat and at the proper time reap the harvest that is being sown daily by their representatives inside the democratic ranks.

A Warning to Hoke Smith.

(From The Jacksonville (Fla.) Times-Union and Citizen.)

We would have the people view these campaign cries with suspicion. We would enforce the doctrine that the man who wilfully seeks to deceive the people makes a dangerous official. And we would insist that the man who has charges to make must submit facts and specifications, not oratory and vague declamation. Florida had a hard time with these soreheads—we offer our experience as a warning to Georgia and the fate of some candidates as a warning to Mr. Smith.

Keeping Fires of Democracy Alive.

(From The Nashville Herald.)

A great many good democrats will be led off by "Dear Tom" this year, but we are counting on enough staying at home to keep the old house in order. We are beginning to realize that a man like Charlie Pendleton, of Macon, is worth a cow pen full of the office-hungry kind.

The Journal's Game.

(From The Griffin News.)

Is it The Atlanta Journal's idea that the best way to defeat a candidate in the coming primary is to prove by populist testimony the staunchness of his democracy?

COUNTY COURTS OPEN UP TODAY

New Grand Jury Will Be Sworn in.

Criminal Branch of the Superior Court Is Only One That Will Not Begin Grind This Morning—Judge Roan at Stone Mountain.

The courts of Fulton county resume business today after the midwinter vacation of one month. Every court save the criminal branch of the superior court will convene this morning.

The superior court will be organized by Judge Pendleton and the new grand jury will be sworn in and charged this morning. The new jury is composed of representative citizens, more than usually competent, to watch over the affairs of the county.

It is not known just what special features will be incorporated into Judge Pendleton's charge. In his charge to the last grand jury he laid great stress on Sunday sales of all kinds, including cigars and soda water, which he pronounced to be in violation of the law. Nothing was done on these lines, however.

It may be that this will be stressed again by the judge with more results from the present jury and indictments and trials of test cases may follow.

Judge Reid will convene the city court of Atlanta this morning, and, as soon as the court is organized, will begin business.

TON OF BOOKS FOR SOLDIERS.

Companies at Fort McPherson Receive Large Consignment from Thomas Prothero.

The arrival of more than a ton of books for distribution among the company libraries at the barracks at Fort McPherson was the occasion of special rejoicing on the part of the soldiers of the Seventeenth, now stationed at the Atlanta garrison. These volumes are the gift of Thomas Prothero, an old army officer and well known in G. A. R. circles as "national aid" on the staff of Commander James Tanner. For the past twenty-five years he has acted as agent for many of the big eastern publishers, and it is because of his old love for the army that he has each year sent a large consignment of books to barracks in all parts of the country.

The books received the other day will prove a valuable acquisition to the company libraries, and the soldiers have every opportunity of securing general information on all kinds of subjects as well as entertainment during their leisure hours.

It is expected that the new company mess halls will be opened for use today and this means much to the men of the line. Under this new arrangement the company fund will make possible the purchase of a much more varied menu, and will do much, according to the officers, in making Fort McPherson one of the finest and pleasantest as well as the healthiest garrison in the south. The old regimental mess hall will be transformed into a big gymnasium and dancing hall as soon as a new appropriation will permit.

New Home For Seaboard Ticket Office.

On and after March 1st the Seaboard's City Ticket Office will be located in the English-American Building, No. 88 Peachtree street.***

THE TRAVELER AND THE TIPS.

An Oriental Hold-Up Scheme Touring Atchison Editor Doesn't Like.

(E. W Howe in The Atchison Globe)

I do not like this tip business. Every time you leave a ship or a hotel you are expected to tip servants who have done very little for you. This tipping has become such a well established custom that in some places it is demanded as a right; if a traveler should refuse to pay the usual blackmail, I have no doubt the servants would have him arrested, and certainly the English magistrate would fine the traveler.

Your ticket on P. & O. boats stipulates that you have paid passage and stewards' fees, but the tipping nuisance goes on just the same. Every passenger grumbles, and would prefer a different system. The man who serves our meals expects a tip, although you certainly paid the steamship company for your meals. The man who makes up your bed expects a tip; the man who admits you to a bathroom expects a tip, as does the man who moves your chair on deck. The head waiter and the steward also expect tips. The barber who shaves you will not name a price; you may give him what you like, he says, but whatever you give him, he is not satisfied.

If the P. & O. company would establish a tip schedule, that passengers might know the usual and correct thing, it would be better, but there is no such thing, and every traveler is rendered uncomfortable by having a lot of discontented servants standing about looking growls. You hear a great deal about the low prices at which servants work in the Orient. It seems to be a fiction. I certainly pay two or three prices for everything. If you have a rickshaw man to haul you a few blocks, no matter what you pay him, you have a row with him. I recently paid a rickshaw man exactly double the legal schedule and he promptly demanded more.

It is not only the extortion, it is the annoyance. No traveler cares to fight his way through foreign countries. And that is what it amounts to. The native pester you to patronize them, and when you do patronize them you are in trouble. The grumbling is becoming so pronounced that it may finally result in travel falling off. If this may be hoped for, then let the extortion and annoyance continue, for anything that will keep travelers at home will prove a genuine blessing.

Maier & Berkele,
Jewelers, Diamond Merchants
Importers of Art Wares
Visitors Always Welcome In Our ART ROOMS

GEORGIA MULE'S CHARACTER UPHELD BY JUDGE ORMOND IN TERRIFIC LEGAL BATTLE

The Onus of the Suit, Whose Nature Was Bitterly Assailed, Emerges Triumphant and Unsullied—Hee Haw!

Exhibit A.

Claim of Adams, Hoyt & Co., makers of ice cream, renting mule from Piedmont Stables.

Mule gone, hire for same 8 days	$12.00
1 set single harness, damage to same	15.00
To keep of mule, 8 days in Kirkwood	4.00
To cost of man catching runaway mule	1.00
To cost for appraising said mule.	1.00
To advertising said stray mule	.45
To cost of 1 horse, 1 man, 1 buggy in search for mule	25.00
To cost of one man acting as guide of said search party	1.00
To cost and service for return of said mule	1.00
Total cost	$60.45

Exhibit B.

Claim of C. W. Sharp, manager of the Piedmont Stables.

To rent of mule to Adams, Hoyt & Co. of mule for 14 days	$21.00
To cost resulting from injury to harness of said mule	6.40
To damage of wagon in rear of said mule	15.00
To bringing back to town damaged property	2.25
Total cost	$46.25

HAS the Georgia mule enough character to warrant any recommendation on the part of any party renting out such an animal?

Has the Georgia mule any character whatever?

Does the touchsome ear of a Georgia mule necessarily mean the ruination of the good character of a Georgia mule?

Can a mule truthfully be known as a wise and gentle character?

Does the snortin' and cavortin' of a Georgia mule forecast an unhappy disposition on the part of said mule, and danger and destruction to anything or anybody in the immediate vicinity or the outlying scenery during or immediately following the said period of snortin' and cavortin'?

For several years The Constitution has taken up this matter of the mule and its character for editorial comment, and has made statements from the safe and secured position of the editorial sanctum on the sixth floor that have been openly repudiated and denied from others whose acquaintance and observations were made from the plow handle and furrow field of action and point of view.

But now comes the character of the Georgia mule, his playful tendencies as a nursery pet, his dependency as an aid to the development of industry and commerce and certain idiosyncrasies regarding temperament, all of which were brought before Justice Walter Ormond in court this last week.

From the evidence offered and the oratory of the contending counsel, both for and against the character of the mule—whose name was not Maud, because she wasn't that kind of a hairpin, but belonged to the Tom and Jerry gender—it developed that the Adams, Hoyt & Co. hired a horse from the Piedmont Stables and got a mule. Now, the Adams, Hoyt & Co. has for its mission the mobilization of the pure and snowlike juice of the coy and reluctant bovine, only to congeal this same juice collected with the aid of low temperatures, in and about the said city of Atlanta as ice cream in all the different flavors to which this cooling dessert is heir to. It is in the distribution of this material that the company uses many horses and wagons. (sair horses and said wagons being attached to each other by means of certain straps and buckles known in the evidence as harness), for the distribution of the ice cream from Brookwood to the armyville suburb of Fort McPherson, and from the new yards of the Southern railway at Howells to where Decatur street jumps out of Fulton, only to pursue its quiet course through the metropolitan highways and byways of Kirkwood. These details must be borne in mind. They are important to the understanding of the case of a mule and its character, or the lack of same.

Owing to the popularity of the Adams, Hoyt & Co. brands of congealed juice from the gentle bovine, their business has grown tremendously, quite beyond the many horses and wagons of their own, so that it was necessary to rent others that no dinner table might be overwhelmed with disappointment. This being true, they rented from the well-known stables, commonly yclept Piedmont, one horse and wagon, the terms of agreement being alleged by the ice cream company in court for the delivery of the kind of horse which Dave Harum unloaded on the deacon, one that was gentle, children could drive, as well as a man and—more than all else—one that would stand without hitching. This last that no time might be lost while the deliverer of the said ice cream was carrying the freezer to the extreme rear or kitchen entrance of any home ordering said ice cream.

It was claimed that such a horse and wagon was supplied and all went on as merrily as wedding bells which do not ring out alimony, when suddenly one day a mule was substituted for the horse, said horse being indisposed as a consequence of wet feet, and fearing grip or pneumonia, which has carried away so many of the brightest and best in Georgia.

In court, it was claimed that some opposition was made to this substitution, but on the recommendation that the mule was all that a mule should be, and the equal of the aforesaid horse, a chance was taken and the mule pressed into service.

It seems that on the particular day in question on which the substitution was made that Judge Candler and his family wanted ice cream for dinner, and the contract was given to and accepted by the Adams & Hoyt Company. Arriving in front of the happy home of this eminent Georgian, the mule came to a halt. But, while the hope of the coming dinner was being carried to the kitchen, said mule became nervous and restless, and, to relieve his feelings, tried to get away from them by leaving them behind.

In the testimony before Judge Ormond, no less a prominent individual than said butler of said Judge Candler testified that the mule was "standin' flat-footed and foolish-lookin', when, all of a sudden, he rared an' rippeted, snorted an' cavorted an' piled off down de pike like de dogs was after him." This testimony was considered important by counsel for both sides, one claimin' that it was direct infringement of contract for the hiring of a gentle animal for delivery purposes, counsel for the other side contending that it was but the nature of the beast, mule, horse, or otherwise. Eloquent oubursts followed until even Clerk of the Court Morgan was moved to raise his glance from the records and take notice, which hasn't happened in the matter of pleadings this long time.

Now, the claims of the contending parties are shown in the exhibits accompanying this report. The inventory shows in the items just what happened in the runaway. The other side also claimed damages because of certain injuries due to a smash-up resulting from a ditch which was not properly protected, and, as a result, was driven into one night. But this had nothing to do with the character of "Jim," the Georgia mule, who, or which, was up before the court to establish a precedent as to all his fellow-mules from A to Izzaro, and Jim to Maud, SI and the ever-present wheelbarrow.

As to the testimony, it was claimed on the part of the Piedmont stables that "Jim" was as docile as Mary's lamb, except for a touchoousome ear. Once monkey with this sensitive organ, and it was all off at the races and plenty of chances for dust. Both sides agreed that the mule ran so hard that he got lost and was absent for days, all of which appears in the exhibits. There was also one witness who claimed to have been acquainted with "Jim," and, it is alleged, that he even swore that during this nigger's friendship, it took five men to put a bridle on "Jim" at imminent risk to themselves and the nearby property. To this, the other side insisted that it was due to nothing more nor less than the touchousome ear, which they were willing to admit. As to their claim that other parties had used the mule and found him lamblike and lovely, the opposition contended that this was not so, and that the party which had tried to work the mule, had nearly lost a piano during drayage, and refused to acept "Jim" on any terms whatever. As to the ditch which was not protected and which caused a wreck and certain injuries, Judge Ormond awarded $7.20 damages to the Piedmont stables.

Colonel James W. Austin, for the ice cream side of the case, was eloquent, convincing and overwhelming.

In behalf of the Piedmont stables and the mule, Colonel John W. Cox put in such an able, heartrending and pathetic defense as brought tears to the eyes of many and probably did more for establishing the gentleness and guilelessness of the Georgia mule than has happened since this noble criss-cross brute was sold into slavery.

WAS DEAD THREE MINUTES BEFORE IT WAS REALIZED

"I HAVE been dead for three minutes. My heart and pulse ceased at 4 o'clock."

It was three minutes and a fraction past 4 o'clock when Dr. —— noticed the ashen color and rigid appearance of his vis-a-vis. He had gone to call on a patient who had long been a sufferer from heart trouble, and believing that the best medicine for him was cheerful conversation, the doctor had just told; one of the newest stories, and turning to see its effect upon the sick man, was greeted with the words above.

Dr. —— seized his patient's wrist, placed his hand over his heart, examined his eyes, which were wide open and expressive, tried the mirror test at the mouth—the man was dead! And in addition, every part of his body was perfectly cold and rigid, except his forehead, his tongue, and a small area of his breast.

He had spoken after death had won the mortal victory!

Dr. ——'s explanation of the occurrence is a curious one and is as follows:

"I can't give it to you in technical terms," he said, "or rather, if I did, you would not comprehend it. I do not assert that this explanation is correct—I only say it is the only theory by which I can account for what happened.

"I believe my patient, immediately before the fatal stroke, had drawn in a full breath, and that when the death-touch came it found his lungs full of air. His body died from the outside, the mind being the last to surrender to the attack. Exerting his will to the utmost, while the outer muscles grew rigid, he managed to compel the lungs to expel the air they contained and his vocal chords and tongue to obey their lost directions.

"After he uttered the words I have quoted, not a muscle moved, but his eyes became glazed and the light gradually left them.

"I believe he was really dead when he spoke to me."

GROWTH OF MEXICAN TRADE.

Increase of Million Shown in Past Four Months.

Mexico City, March 4.—During the first four months of the present fiscal year, Mexican trade with the United States showed an increase in imports of over $1,000,000.

Exports to the United States were $56,801,250, a gain of more than $13,000,000 over the corresponding period of the previous fiscal year. Exports to Germany increased more than $3,000,000, and to Great Britain nearly $1,000,000. Imports from Germany fell off more than $1,000,000, while Great Britain and France both sold less here than in the previous period.

The remarkable gains in trade with the United States show how actively trade is being pushed on both sides of the border.

Nothing Like Them

There is no form of banking more convenient or profitable for short time deposits than our certificate of deposit. Liberal interest on special terms. Your money is secured and available at the specified time. We will gladly tell all you want to know about them. Trust Company of Georgia, Equitable Building. Capital and Surplus, $600,000.00.

Is there really any good reason why people should buy your goods?

You can't make much money out of the patronage of your own friends and acquaintances.

Neither can you ever achieve a really important success by selling your goods through the old-fashioned method of slowly introducing them through retailers and forcing the public gradually to learn for itself why your particular products are desirable.

Assuming that you have an article which meets a strong public need, you can make a quick, sure success if you tell people just what that article is, why they should buy it, where they can get it, and what it will cost.

Those who make or handle articles appealing to American households should advertise in the columns of THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL and THE SATURDAY EVENING POST. THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL has a paid circulation of over 1,000,000 copies per month, and THE SATURDAY EVENING POST a paid circulation of over 750,000 per week. Each copy has an average of five readers—8,500,000 in all. If you could get a small proportion of the patronage of this vast army, what a tremendous business you would have! You can't get it unless you ask for it.

THE CURTIS PUBLISHING COMPANY
PHILADELPHIA.
NEW YORK · BOSTON · CHICAGO

THEATERS.

The Grand.

McIntyre and Heath, for years occupying the premier position in vaudeville as negro character portrayers, will make their appearance tonight at the Grand.

"The Ham Tree" is the title of the vehicle. George V. Hobart has provided the "book," William Jerome the lyrics and Jean Schwartz the music, and their great joint efforts are credited with being completely successful. The play is in three acts. The first shows a country hotel in North Carolina; the second in two scenes, shows a water tank of the railroad and a piece of woods near by; the third is an interior of a Fifth avenue mansion. Early in the first act Henry Jones lures Alexander Hambletonian away from the joys of his job in a livery stable to join Everhardt's Georgia Minstrels. McIntyre plays the part of the livery stable gentleman, Alexander Hambletonian the "Nach'ul Comejean," who is lured from his lucrative job to throw himself into the arms of fate as a footlight favorite. Heath's character is that of the Georgia Minstrel who does the luring. The company goes to pieces in the second act and the minstrels, sore-footed, tramp their way back home. McIntyre and Heath's familiar act has been elaborated and is said to be funnier than ever. In the next scene their luck turns as they come upon a richly spread picnic feast, and they are then induced to go to New York to pose as a rajah and a ranee, Heath playing the gorgeously gowned Indian prince and McIntyre the excruciatingly funny princess.

W. C. Fields, the juggler; Jobyna Howland, Frederick V. Bowers, the famous tenor and composer; Carolyn Gordon, Belle Gold, Forrest Huff, Alfred Fisher and David Torrence are conspicuous in the cast, while the chorus is said to be the prettiest on record.

Alice Nielsen's return to America as one of the world's greatest singers is the chief topic in musical circles. That delightful comedienne will always be remembered gratefully by theatergoers who witnessed her fine performances of "The Singing Girl" and "The Fortune Teller." Just a little over four years ago she sailed for Europe, and scored one of the biggest successes ever recorded by an American light opera artiste in London. Just a few months ago she repeated that success in London as prima donna in grand opera, associated with such stars as Calve and Caruso. And now she is with us again, bidding for greater plaudits, in one of the classic musical comedies of the Italian school, Donizetti's "Don Pasquale," a piece filled with the daintiest of melodies and the most delightful humor. There can be no doubt of Miss Nielsen's reception here. She has proved herself a credit to her birthright, her country and her profession.

The engagement will be for Wednesday and Thursday nights at the Grand.

As exponents of classic art, E. H. Sothern and Julia Marlowe occupy today the foremost place on the American stage. As a matter of fact, leaving aside the Shakespearian revivals in which Edwin Booth and Lawrence Barrett figured as artistic partners some years ago, thre has been nothing done by American players or managers to equal these productions. Mr. Sothern and Miss Marlowe bring to their work a complete endowment of histrionic skill in its most versatile and satisfying form. They have both made excellent reputations in tragedy, comedy and romantic drama, and are therefore, fully able to cope with the serious and alluring task of illustrating Shakespeare. Their work last season, in the roles which they then offered to the public, was replete with sincerity, novelty and freshness. These qualities will again be prominent in their new roles, for both artists are too keen of intellect to follow the time-worn traditions which have come down from older players, and they may be counted on to give their own original characterizations, even though they be at variance with others which have been in many instances accepted as authoritative. The stage investiture of "The Taming of the Shrew," "The Merchant of Venice" and "Romeo and Juliet," in the way of scenery, costume and accouterments, will be richly magnificent.

The engagement is announced for Friday and Saturday next.

The Bijou.

Theatergoers are mighty anxious to greet Mary Marble at the Bijou tonight, when she commences her engagement of one week in "Nancy Brown." The dainty little commedienne arrived last night, with her company of favorites, and was met by intimate friends, who have longed to see her once more. The members of the company, who have been identified with the Wells attractions of the past, were welcomed, too, and there has not been a happier reunion.

The advance sale of seats for the opening performance is excellent evidence of the popularity of the clever entertainer, and the drawing ability of the delightful "Nancy Brown." There will be a most representative gathering, and there is going to be an entertainment right up and perhaps a bit ahead of the standard of the theater, that has offered so many brilliant successes this season.

Miss Marble has scored her greatest success in this wonderfully popular musical comedy. She fits the title role, just as if the character and the part had been written for her. She is clever as all of the local theatergoers know, and her charming personality has added a great deal of the power of "Nancy Brown." The supporting company is exceptionally strong, with such people as Will Manderville, Florrie Clements, David Andrada, Bob Harty, Frank Craven, E. W. Lewis, Rose Barnett, Johnny Johnson, Frank McGirr and a lot of the musical maidens.

Wells, Dunne & Harlan, the producers and the managers, have given the company a perfect equipment of stage fixtures, and there has been a strong musical programme, that has been rearranged for this engagement, introducing a number of new numbers, making "Nancy Brown" a real sister to "Buster."

There will be the usual performances during the week.

Star Theater.

"Out on a Lark," a musical comedy burlesque, including several new vaudeville specialties, has been chosen to entertain the patrons of the Star Theater for this week.

BURK WILL PAY FOR ENGINEER

Oliver Company Replies to Walker's Charges.

Construction Man of the Successful Bidders Declares His Plans for Washington Street Viaduct Are Safe.

In regard to the charges made by R. F. Walker in yesterday's Constitution that the Washington street viaduct plans as made by the Oliver Company are unsafe, the following letter has been written by Chief Engineer Burk, of the Oliver Company:

"Editor Constitution: I trust that you will allow me the privilege of answering through your columns the letter of Mr. W. F. Walker, of the Southern States Reinforced Concrete Company, which appeared in The Constitution today.

"I regret that any of our competitors should have thought it necessary to attack the integrity of the company which I represent, and, while admitting our honesty as far as half the viaduct is concerned, should claim that our good intentions went with us only half way and stopped short in the center of the bridge.

"I believe that the work which has been done by the Oliver Company and the way in which such work has always stood the tests imposed upon it, are the best answers to Mr. Walker's rather indefinite charges, but I would call attention to the fact that if we decided to sacrifice our reputation as engineers in order to secure the privilege of building a viaduct that would collapse when tested we would scarcely make any financial profit from the transaction as the specifications hold the contractor responsible for the design, as well as for its execution and acceptance of our plans does not in the least operate as a release from such responsibility and the loss to us in money and reputation would amount to many times the contract price of the structure. Of course, any attempt to escape from our obligations by using the methods Mr. Walker outlines would be farcial in its uselessness.

"As to Mr. Walker's offer to be responsible for the service of a consulting engineer in case such engineer upheld his contention. Before we submitted our plan for the Washington street viaduct we placed in the hands of the city engineer a pamphlet giving in detail the methods of computation we intended using in the design of the reinforced concrete portions of the bridge and photographs of a great many structures designed by such formulas and built for the largest corporations and railroads in this country. We do not believe it necessary for the city of Atlanta to go outside its own engineering department for advice as to whether our design is in conformity with its specifications, but should Captain Clayton desire the services of a consulting engineer to aid him in any further checking up of our plans we will be glad to assume the cost of such engineer without reference to favorable or unfavorable result to my company. Very truly, W. H. BURK.

"Chief Engineer The Oliver Company.

"Atlanta, Ga., March 4, 1906."

She Is a Flat Finder.

(From The New York Sun.)

One of the busiest women in the city today is a professional flat finder. While she is an all the year around flat hunter, just now her entire attention is devoted to hunting up quarters for women living in the suburbs or even so far away as Chicago who want to enjoy the delights of winter in New York.

"You know yourself," said the flat hunter in explaining the need for her existence, "how the glowing descriptions of agents often turn out.

"Bright, sunny rooms turn out to be dark, gloomy cells, and stylish furniture a rickety mess that you wouldn't use in your kitchen. With my knowledge of localities and agents I am able to secure some charming quarters for comparatively small commissions."

Auction Today.

Commencing at 10:30 A. M. today the finest collection of Water Colors by America's most famous artists will be sold at Auction at the rooms of the Cole Book and Art Store, 69 Whitehall Street.

The artists represented are:

F. F. English,
Carl Weber,
Geo. Howell Gay,
S. A. Mulholland,
Neil Mitchell,
F. J. Fenn,
R. M. Gigli,
E. J. Schultitus,
Hugo A. Fisher,
Tennison McKean,
A. Polidori,
B. VanBergen,
Henry N. Colby,
And many others.

You certainly cannot afford to miss this opportunity, as the collection comprises about one hundred and fifty pictures in all, and includes landscapes, figures, architectual pieces and marines.

AUCTION continues Monday and Tuesday, commencing at 10:30 A. M.

Cole Book and Art Store,
69 Whitehall St.

Ten Thousand Depositors

We have good reasons for expecting this number by July 1, 1906. Our depositors include representatives of every class, from the thrifty street sweeper to the GREAT STATE OF GEORGIA, emphasizing the fact that we are indeed the bank of the people.

Conservative Reciprocal Views of MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS Are Met By Us in a Liberal Manner.

Accounts may be opened in our
SAVINGS DEPARMENT
With ONE DOLLAR, interest allowed at the rate of three and one-half per cent per annum, compounded, semi-annually. We promise to do great good with your money and our own, by keeping the SAVING ONE smiling, the BUSINESS MAN busy and FACTORY WHEELS humming.

You are cordially invited to be one of the TEN THOUSAND.

With good will for everybody, we are, Faithfully yours,
THE NEAL BANK.

E. H. THORNTON, Pres. W. F. MANRY, Cashier, H. C. CALDWELL, Ass. Cashier.

"UNCLE HUGH'S" BIRTHDAY CELEBRATED BY RELATIVES

COVINGTON, GA., March 4.—(Special.)—Hugh White, familiarly called "Uncle Hugh" by his most intimate friends, the subject of this sketch, celebrated his ninetieth birthday in this city, Sunday, March 4. Around him were gathered on this occasion at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Wood Aiken, children, grandchildren, great-grandchildren and two of his lifelong friends, Dr. W. B. Moore and Rev. Asbury C. Mixon, both of this county.

Mr. White's only son, Charles H. White, is one of the leading merchants of this city. There are three daughters—Mrs. Wood Aiken, of Covington; Mrs. George Aiken and Mrs. John Wright, of Stewart.

Mr. White is a pioneer settler of this county, and for three-score years or more has been prominent among the foremost citizens of this section. He is a native of Ireland, and was born in Larne, on the shore of the Irish sea, where, in the distance, could be seen, in clear weather, Scotland and England.

On account of the native home becoming so thickly settled, and believing that they could realize more profit from their manufactures in America, the family consisting of the father, mother and eight children, emigrated to the new world. In the winter of 1829, on the ship, "The William of Liverpool," they set sail from Belfast, and after a smooth voyage of several months, landed at Charleston, S. C., going thence immediately to Anderson county, South Carolina, where they remained for three years. In 1833 the family removed to Athens, Ga., remaining in that vicinity about ten years before settling in Newton county.

This family of Whites were among the first to engage in the cotton manufacturing industry in Georgia. For a number of years prior to the civil war Hugh White owned and operated two cotton mills, one on Ocmulgee river, in Butts county, and the other, situated in Newton county, on the Alcova river. Both factories were burned by Sherman's army in 1865. About 450 bales of cotton were destroyed in the burning of the mills. About this time or a little later cotton sold in New York at $1 a pound.

Mr. White's wife, who was Miss Alice Hardeman, daughter of the late Hon. Felix Hardeman, died in her sixty-fifth year.

All of this family were noted for their longevity. An elder brother died several years ago in Mississippi at the age of 92. The subject of this sketch is the only surviving member of the family. In many respects he is one of the most remarkable men living in this section today. Notwithstanding his four-score and ten years, his mental faculties are strong and he relates his life's story in an unusually intelligent and interesting manner. He is likewise well preserved physically for one of such advanced age. He takes daily walks to and from the homes of his son and daughter in this city. He has a remarkably retentive memory, and recalls with accuracy many stirring events of the early history of Georgia. He relates many interesting reminiscences of the fifteen or twenty years just preceding the civil war, and can entertain his friends for hours in discussing matters showing the industrial progress and development of this section in the last half century.

Mr. White lives within easy reach of his thirty grandchildren, who are devoted to their venerable grandfather and are untiring in their efforts to keep him bright and cheerful and to make his last years happy ones.

Ohio Idea.

(From The Chicago News.)

"Do you boil your drinking water at home?" queried the Chicago man.

"No," replied the man from Cincinnati. "We pulverize and then fry it."

KEITH'S KONQUEROR



$3.50 SHOES FOR MEN $4.00

Konquerors in stylishness, in longest wear, in foot comfort. Built over normal lasts, they distribute the weight of body as nature intended—along the axis of the sole—no tired, aching feet.

PRESTON B. KEITH SHOE CO., Makers, Brocton, Mass.
C. W. HATCHER & CO., 234 Marietta St.
JOHN LOW SMITH, 241 Peters St.

DR. W. J. DAWSON OPENS MEETING

Baptist Evangelist Addresses Large Congregations.

Trinity Church Was Packed to the Utmost, and Hundreds Were Turned Away Yesterday Morning at the First Service.

Under the most auspicious circumstances, and to a packed house, more than four hundred people being turned away for lack of room, Dr. W. J. Dawson, of England, yesterday began his series of meetings in Atlanta.

The initial service was held in Trinity Methodist church, which has one of the largest auditoriums in the city. For several days his services will be held in this church, after which they will be transferred to the Congregational church, on Carnegie way.

The personality of Dr. Dawson is quite as unique and striking as is the subject matter of his discourses strong and pungent.

With the hand of a master, he plays upon the chords of the human heart, first appealing to the emotions and then to the brain. Having reached each of his listeners from many standpoints, with the genius of a remarkable personality, he sums up into one mighty charge all that has been said before and with power hurls his final message at his audience, which, by this time, he holds tightly in his grasp through his keen mentality.

Dr. Dawson is heavy as to physique, has long and rather cury hair, and a short mustache flecked with gray. His accent, very decided when first heard, is distinctly English.

His morning discourse was largely an opening address by which he paved the way for his special series. The keynote of the morning discourse was "The Lord came to seek and save the lost."

One of the notable characteristics of Dr. Dawson's personality is his manifest interest in every detail of each service. He shows in every feature of his face his great disappointment if even a song fails of the desired effect. Likewise, when a song is well sung by the congregation, he leans forward in his seat, and, with his face wreathed in a happy smile, seems veritably to drink in every strain.

The Night Service.

At night, every seat in the church was taken long before the hour for the service arrived. Dr. Dawson took as his text John xii, 24. It related to complete surrender necessary before entering upon a Christian life.

In part, he said:

"Certain Greeks came and said, 'Sirs, we would see Jesus.' The Greeks were happy-hearted and joyous people. What was it they wanted to see? Possibly a philosopher of life, or a triumphant reformer. If that is all you want to see in Christ, then it will avail you nothing. Christ means more than this. A true seeing of Him means a cross—a sacrifice.

"There is an inner life in you and me. Jesus explains it, and says it lives on sacrifice. To live, we must die; by dying, we truly live.

"When and where did Jesus die? Not on Calvary; oh, no. It was much older than that. He was dying to and for the world all the way from Nazareth to Calvary.

"Paul died to the world for Christ. If you want to enter into the Christian life, you must begin it by dying. The saying, 'Not my will, but thine,' is a kind of dying. But beyond the dying, there is a rising—a glorious, joyous rising.

"Christ died to the charm of kinship and human ties. This must have been a severe pang when He said, 'Who is my mother and who are My brethren; they who do the will of God. When this reply rent the heart of His human mother, how it must have wrung His own heart.

"We must be content to die and suffer in the dying if we would live with and for Christ.

"This dying often brings great loneliness. The apostle once said: 'I have around me no man like minded.' Oh, what a loneliness! And yet, it must come if we are to have the larger love and the larger life.

"Paul died to everything in life. He died to honor and ease and intellectual achievements when He said: 'I am determined to know nothing among you save Jesus and Him crucified.'

"Are you prepared now to see Jesus? In the light of all things do you realy want to see Jesus? I know of nothing more terrible than to see Jesus."

A Dramatic Scene.

At this point, Dr. Dawson, in a most dramatic and effective way, suddenly pointed to the door of the church, and said:

"Suppose the pale Nazarene should push aside those doors tonight and walk down this aisle. Do you know who would be following Him? Why, the rabble—the detested rabble. The beggar, the harlot, the outcast and the disinherited. Persons we see in this day, do not want in our churches. He would preach to us almost a new gospel and it would be a surprise if many of us did not cry as did the Jews of old, 'Crucify Him! Crucify Him!'

On Surrender.

"Now, there are many who ask what must I give up. Ah! now you are asking too much of me. And those who spend hours making a list of things you should not do fail to grasp the situation. If I were to tell you what you should not do, your life might be made to suffer by my prejudices. But I can tell you how to get the question answered. Give your heart fully to Christ, and then you will know what you must and must not do.

"Some of you may say I am making the Christian life hard. Well, Christ did not make it easy. What I want you to do tonight is to surrender all and give your heart to Christ.

"Submit yourself to Christ. Until you give yourself to Christ, the devil will not go out. I want you tonight to learn to say in truth, 'All to Jesus I surrender,' and with the utterance of this magic word 'Surrender' you become a 'Christian.'"

Quite a spirited demonstration followed the sermon, and so greatly affected was the pastor of Trinity church, Dr. James W. Lee, that he sprang to his feet the moment Dr. Dawson had concluded his sermon, and, with his voice so full of feeling he could hardly speak, he said:

"I am sure we are all thinkful that we were here tonight after having heard this powerful sermon. The longer I live and the older I get, the more I come to appreciate my religion and the more I come to see that it is only Christ that can help a poor sinner.

"The more I have and use it, the more I appreciate the old-time religion of my mother—it is good enough for me—and I hope I may die with it firmly embeded in my bosom.

"Nothing would fill my heart with such joy as for this whole congregation to rise to its feet and exclaim, 'No matter what we have to surrender, from this hour we take, to hold and cherish, the pure gospel religion of Jesus Christ, the Savior of sinners.'"

Services Today.

Dr. Dawson will speak at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon, and his subject will be "Prayer." He will speak again at 8 o'clock. The night services will all be largely evangelistic.

BURY HATCHET AT ALGECIRAS

France and Germany Both Willing To Make Some Concessions.

Algeciras, March 4.—One of the delegates having a most vital interest in the conference on Moroccan reforms said tonight that a settlement of the controversy between France and Germany now seemed possible, but he declines to make known the lines the arrangements would take.

However, the trend of recent events has indicated that if any settlement is reached it would most likely be because France would make concessions with reference to the bank question and Germany in return would adopt a less uncompromising attitude concerning the police.

SOCIAL

FLOVILLA, GA.

Mrs. Robert L. Smith, of Macon, and Mrs. O. H. B. Bloodworth, of Forsyth, were joint honorees at a large reception Thursday afternoon given by Mrs. A. F. White. Mrs. White received her guests in a white lace gown. Mrs. Bloodworth wore a soft gray silk lace, trimmed with a touch of blue, and Mrs. Smith wore cream eolian, handsomely trimmed with laces. Mrs. O. A. Pound and others in the receiving party were beautifully gowned. Miss Effie Elder presided at the punch bowl, and Misses Bessie White and Beatrice Elder served—these young ladies wearing dainty evening gowns. A large number of guests from Jackson, Indian Spring and Flovilla called during the afternoon.

Mrs. O. H. B. Bloodworth and Mrs. R. L. Smith, guests of Mrs. A. F. White, will be entertained by Mrs. R. J. Carmichael, in Jackson, Friday afternoon.

MONROE, GA.

Monroe College, Forsyth, Ga., March 4. (Special.)—Professor S. R. Anderson, of the music faculty, gave a piano recital Monday evening, the 26th.

The members of the second preparatory class in literature gave "An Evening With Longfellow" in the literature lecture room on the anniversary of Longfellow's birth, the 27th. The programme consisted of a brief biographical sketch of the poet, quotations from his works, readings and songs, and at the last a presentation to the college by the class of a costly set of pictures, based on Longfellow's works.

Dr. A. A. Willets, the veteran platform speaker, aged 85 years, gave an inspiring and cheering lecture, "Sunshine," on the night of March 2.

Professor Kilpatrick, of Mercer, will deliver another of his series of lectures on "Interest" to the psychology pupils on Saturday, March 10.

Dr. Spillman, field secretary of the Sunday school board of the Southern Baptist convention, will come to the college next week and will conduct a Sunday school teachers' course for the benefit of the students of the college.

Miss Campbell, of the faculty, and Miss Crews, of the student body, are attending the student volunteer convention in Nashville as delegates from the college.

JEFFERSON, GA.

One of the most delightful social affairs of the season was held last evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Smith, who entertained a few friends at an informal dinner party. Mrs. W. H. Smith was assisted in receiving her guests by her cousin, Mrs. Pittard, of Winterville. The guests were Miss Sadie Harris, Miss Adelia Wilson, Miss Ella Dickson, Miss Callie Watson and Miss Jean Loker, and Messrs. Nix, Stevens, McMillan, Paisley and Smith.

BAINBRIDGE, GA.

Mrs. Jules McRee and son will leave Sunday for Americus, where they join Mr. McRee and will reside in the future.

Mrs. Donald Boozer entertained eight guests last Thursday afternoon at bridge in honor of her visitor, Mrs. Walter Philpot, of Chicago.

Mrs. L. E. Morgan, of Panacea Springs, visited her sister, Mrs. B. D. Fudge, in this city, several days this week.

Mrs. H. L. Gans was hostess last Monday afternoon to a number of friends at bridge whist.

Mrs. James Bonnyman has returned to her home in Rome, after a week's visit to her father, Mr. C. C. Cliett.

Miss Carrie Mumma, of Baltimore, will arrive in the city next week to resume her position with the Haddon millinery stores.

Miss Pearl Carroll, of Tallahassee, was an out-of-town guest at the banquet tendered retiring General Manager Legg, of the Georgia, Florida and Alabama railway, on last Wednesday evening.

JONESBORO, GA.

One of the prettiest home weddings in a long time here was that of Miss Lelia Hammett and Mr. Wilbur Y. Brooks, of Senoia, on Wednesday, at the beautiful country home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Hammett, near here. Miss Lurie McLendon was maid of honor, and Mr. Thomas Brooks, brother of the groom, was best man. Miss Susie Nolan, of Senoia, and Mr. Howard Hammett were the other attendants. Rev. J. A. Edge, of Jonesboro, performed the ceremony. The bride is a most lovely and beautiful young woman. The groom is a prominent young business man of Senoia. Immediately after the marriage they left for their future home at Senoia.

Colonel and Mrs. John B. Hutcheson, of Ashburn, Ga., have been visitors in Jonesboro the past week.

Misses Blanche and Mattie Harper and Mr. W. L. Gilbert visited friends near Greenville, Ga., during the past week.

Mrs. I. W. Cousins, who has been on an extended visit to her son, Professor R. B. Cousins, of Dallis, Tex., has returned to her home here.

Mrs. Florrie Morrow-Jones has gone for an extended trip to Tennille.

Traveling Man Ill.

Macon, Ga., March 4.—(Special.)—Dr. George Green, of Hartford, Conn., a traveling man for several Catholic publications, was taken from his apartments at noon today and transferred to the city hospital in serious condition, seemingly caused by a general nervous collapse. Dr. E. B. Elder took charge of the patient and is administering to his needs. He has recovered sufficiently to assure his attendants that through proper care he will soon be able to again resume his travels.

Hunyadi János

Not a medicine but a Natural Laxative Water for sluggish bowels. Get quick, positive relief by taking half a glass on arising.
Hunyadi János

FOR CONSTIPATION

REVOLT TAKEN BY FORELOCK

Uruguayan Revolutionists Waited Too Long To Explode Bomb.

Montevideo, Uruguay, March 4.—Learning that plans for a revolutionary movement were in progress, the government has raided the opposition clubs, arrested the plotters and instituted a censorship on telegraphic dispatches.

The government will present a statement of its action to parliament tomorrow.

There has been no disturbance here and order is being maintained throughout the country.

THE PASSING THRONG.

The Passing Throng man had nothing to write last night. He had scratched his head and ransacked his brain for an hour, but he couldn't even "fake up" anything in the way of a story. It was 9 o'clock at night and there was still "nothing doing."

Finally, in desperation, he raised his aching head and said:

"Say, can't any of you fellows tell me a Passing Throng story"

One by one the others in the office made their contributions. The result will be found below:

"Here's one," said the night city editor; "Joel Chandler Harris was in Florida this winter. On the way down he stopped over a couple of days in Jacksonville. His name appeared very modestly on the hotel register, where it was noticed by a traveling man.

"'Say,' remarked the traveling man to the hotel clerk, 'did you know you had a famous literary character stopping with you?'

"The hotel clerk was a wise chap. Of course he knew who was in the hotel.

"'Yes,' he replied, 'I knew that—Mrs. S. T. Rorer. She lectures here tonight and her cook books are on sale at the news stand.'"

The dramatic editor lifted his feet high and laid them comfortably on the top of a roller top desk. He took a long puff on a cheroot, and said, slowly:

"I know a good story about an incident I saw and heard, too, at the Grand a few days ago. It was at the matinee performance of a comic opera. A well-known young man about town occupied 1—A—1, the most prominent seat in the house. He had been to the bar a time or two before the curtain went up, and he felt sort of gay.

"When the comedian came out he advanced right up to the foot lights, so that he was separated from the young man about town only by the orchestra pit. The young man about town leaned forward, a bit unsteadily, and said in low tones, audible only a few feet away:

"'Welcome to our city.'

"The comedian grinned. Evidently he, too, was wise, wiser even than the Jacksonville hotel clerk. He leaned forward slightly, as the young man about town had done, and replied:

"'Say, have you saw the Candler building?'"

The railroad editor, who is a very busy man at all times, stopped hammering his typewriter long enough to say:

"I saw something funny down at the terminal station the other evening. It was one of the funniest things in its way that I ever saw. There was a big crowd in the station and the incident provoked a very general laugh.

"A bridal couple, two well known young people, had come down to take their train. They were attended by quite a concourse of bridesmaids, groomsmen and friends, who were in a merry mood, bent on mischief.

"The happy couple had no sooner passed through the main entrance and into the waiting room than the attending crowd of young people began throwing rice. At the first handful the groom smiled. Then he quickly raised an umbrella and holding it close over himself and his bride, he passed on, the rice falling off the umbrella like rain."

"There is a very interesting gentleman stopping at the Piedmont," remarked the religious editor, "he is Carl F. Price, secretary and treasurer of the Oppenheimer institute, of New York.

"The Oppenheimer institute has rapidly won approminent place among temperance people all over the country. Its aim is to cure alcoholism and drug habits. Dr. Oppenheimer, the founder, made a specialty of such cases, and, so it is asserted by those familiar with his work, has discovered a treatment that is harmless, but which removes all craving for alcoholics or drugs.

"He was backed financially by a number of New York philanthropists, and branches of the institute have been formed in other cities. Mr. Price, who is now in Atlanta, is a most enthusiastic temperance man."

BUILDER OF "GEORGIA" HERE.

Hon. John S. Hyde, President of Bath Iron Works, Is in the City.

Hon. John S. Hyde and Mrs. Hyde, of Bath, Me., are in the city for a few days. Mr. Hyde is president of the Bath iron works, which company is now building the battleship Georgia. They will be guests of Governor and Mrs. Terrell for a few days before going on their way home. They have been in Florida during the winter, and came to Atlanta by way of New Orleans, where they attended the Mardi Gras festivities.

Mr. Hyde is one of the most prominent citizens of Maine, not only in commercial affairs, but in politics. He is now a member of the state senate of Maine.

Will Report to Commission.

Macon, Ga., March 4.—(Special.)—State Warden Jake Moore has completed the investigation of the death of Wade Berry, the convict, who was shot February 22 by Whipping Boss Oxley, and died last Wednesday from the wounds in the Bibb county convict camp. The evidence included statements from Superintendent Wimbush, Oxley, McCommon, two guards, and the prisoner Tolliver, who witnessed the attempt to whip the negro and the act of picking up coal lumps with which to defend himself. All this testimony will be placed before the commission and a report will be made at the meeting of the prison commission one week from tomorrow in Atlanta. Nothing will be given out before that time.

Unsatisfied Curiosity.

(From The Chicago News.)

"There is one thing I'd like to know," said Mr. Peck.

"What is that, Henry?" queried his better half.

"I'd like to know if the women who marry pugilists succeed in having the last word."

MANY MEETINGS FOR PROTECTORY

Thirteen Churches Held Simultaneous Rallies.

Judge Ben B. Lindsay, of Denver Juvenile Court and Probation System, Talked Interestingly and Enthusiastically Concerning the Project.

In thirteen Atlanta churches meetings were held last night in the interest of the proposed Central Juvenile Protectory, and fifty different speakers presented the various phases of the project and the necessity for its establishment. Perhaps never before in the history of Atlanta have there been so many simultaneous meetings in the interest of one plan.

Without invidious comparison the star speaker of the day was Hon. Ben B.



JUDGE BEN B. LINDSAY,
Of the Juvenile Court and Probation System of Denver, Col.

Lindsay, judge of the juvenile court and probation system of Denver, Colo. Judge Lindsay, who is the national authority on this work of correction, spoke in the morning at the First Methodist church and at 3 o'clock in the afternoon at the Wesley Memorial church, and in the evening at the First Baptist church. His talks made profound impression on his audiences.

The direct results of the meetings were most encouraging to the leaders of the movement, who feel that before the public becomes generally responsive to the needs of the institution, an educational campaign must be carried on.

Judge Lindsay's Views.

Judge Lindsay in his talks said, among other things:

"I am delighted that Atlanta and the south are taking hold so vigorously of this problem of saving the delinquent and dependent children. I am a southern man, and I feel very much at home. You have made great progress through the brave and constant efforts of the Central Juvenile Protectory committee but a great deal remains to be done.

"The establishment of an institution, such as this committee is working for means a great deal for the boys and girls of the south, as well as the good of society.

"We have had a wonderful record in Denver during the last six years, saving about 95 per cent or perhaps 97 per cent of the children brought under our care—saved in the sense that they did not return to a life of crime. It is hard to tell just when and how completely any one is saved. But boys whom the policemen could do nothing with were brought to us, treated in a friendly way, and often sent to our reformatory with no policeman whatever. But I know nothing about hypnotism. Our work was accomplished by natural means."

Excerpts from Talks.

Following are brief excerpts from the talks made by the various speakers:

Rabbi David Marx said:

"These children are our children. Humanity is one. Every man is responsible for every other man's child to the extent of his ability to help that child."

Dr. Landrum said:

"Atlanta is not an aggregation of individuals, with different aims and purposes; but one organism. It has one mind and one heart, one soul and one conscience, in all things relating to human welfare. There is not and cannot be any dissent in Atlanta from this organized effort to help the wayward boy."

Mr. W. S. Witham said:

"This plan to gather together, save and redeem 1,000 wayward children of this section is the greatest movement inaugurated in the south for a decade."

Rev. C. C. Jarrel said:

"It behooves Atlanta to think and plan less for a great exposition and more for a great juvenile protectory."

Rev. Frank Eakes said:

"A great many people are offending these little ones and are going to hell for it. The only regret I have is that they don't go to hell before they do offend them. I believe in this juvenile protectory because it will help Christ do His work."

Mrs. W. H. Felton said:

"People are moving to the city from the country, and why? Because the old system has been training children (white and colored), especially the latter, many of whom are born in hotbeds of sin, into criminals, who are a constant menace to our unprotected girls and women. The only way I see out of this serious state of affairs is to train the children right and keep the old, hardened and hopeless criminals locked up for life."

Dr. Theron H. Rice said:

"I am not informed as to the details of the plan proposed. I cannot, therefore, enter into particulars. This much, however, I can say, that so long as we are careful not to obscure the distinction between misfortune and crime, so long as we steer clear of that morbid sentimentalism that sees no need for punishing the lawbreaker, the more we can do to help a youthful offender back to virtue the better."

Crawford Jackson said:

"The organized and determined effort for a central juvenile protectory is the outgrowth of providential leading, the result of some success in which many have a share, a response to the needs of hundreds of delinquent and dependent children, otherwise unprovided for, and is to be the crystallized and concrete evidence of faith, wisdom and love."

Dean Pise said:

"Under the present conditions you are educating and sending forth criminals."

Rev. J. E. Briggs:

"This service is in the interest of humanity and for the furtherance of the best civilization. I wish the movement the greatest success."

Colonel Ulysses Lewis:

"Under the old system a child learns more crime in a day with trained criminals than he learns in a year on the outside."

Dr. Dowman said:

"The movement for juvenile protection seems to present a practical and providential solution of one of the social problems of our times. Crime gets its grasp on the young before they understand its nature and its penalties. The institutions proposed will protect the child from evil ways till the power of bad habit has been broken, the lessons of right have been impressed and the better nature has found itself. The plan should commend itself to every Christian, philanthropist and patriot."

Rev. E. D. Ellenwood said:

"This movement calls for our personal sympathies and active support. It appeals to us from the standpoint of the citizen, from the standpoint of the citizen, from the standpoint of the rational business man."

Rev. C. B. Wilmer said:

"We Christians have been concerned too much about getting the grace of God into people and too little concerned about getting people into a proper environment—too much about a through ticket to heaven and not enough about a heaven on earth for others."

Colonel D. S. Horsman, of Montgomery, Ala., said:

"This movement appeals to us from a humanitarian and a sociological standpoint. It is obliged to succeed."

UNIVERSALIST.

At the Universalist church, corner Peachtree and Harris, the pastor, Rev. E. Dean Ellenwood, preached Sunday morning, taking as his text, Psalm 118:5: "I called upon the Lord in distress; he Lord answered me, and set me in a large place."

In his development of his theme, Mr. Ellenwood showed that a constant increase in a threefold liberty had been granted unto men; greater physical or political liberty; the gradual removal of the restrictions to religious freedom, and that more intimate and precious liberty, the spiritual emancipation or psychical freedom which permits a man to let his heart go out in his search after God, and imposes not restrictions of superstitution or of ancient tradition in the search of the mind after truth.

Fight Caused Excitement.

Macon, Ga., March 4.—(Special.)—Wild excitement prevailed in a tenement house at the corner of Second and Ocmulgee streets shortly after noon today when Ed Reddick seized a revolver from the floor where it had droppen in a scuffle and shot at Charlie Baker, a barber, twice, one ball missing and the other inflicting a flesh wound in the arm.

Reddick, according to the statement of Patrolman Lavender, who was called to the scene, had been drinking and had been abusive to members of his family. Ladies living in another apartment telephoned Baker and called him to assist in restoring order. When Reddick learned of their efforts he was enraged and started for Baker. They advanced into a room where a revolver lay on the dresser. When the men clinched it was knocked to the floor, and Baker called to his friends to remove the weapon, but Reddick seized it and began firing.

Call Officer Wilson was hurriedly summoned from police station and Patrol Officers Smallwood and Avant also responded. When they closed in on Reddick he surrendered. As soon as Baker's wounds were dressed both were taken to the police station.

Reddick has been an engineer for several years. Baker is favorably known and was called into the difficulty as a peacemaker.

The Roof-Cured Babies.

(From The New York Globe.)

The "newly discovered" roof cure for pneumonia which the Presbyterian hospital is said to be applying to its sick babies is not as new as one might at figst imagine. It is simply a variant of the general belief always held by physicians that good air is healthy and bad air unwholesome. Houseroom or hospital ward air, which the doctors for many years supposed to be sufficiently clean, is now known to be nothing more than a sort of lung cesspool, even with fairly good ventilation; so that if the conclusion is warranted (as it is) that even a healthy man requires a certain amount of outdoor air to remain healthy, how much more essential must such clean lung food be to the man or child with a crippled respiratory tract.

For the last fifty years a considerable number of physicians have been constantly booming the virtues of fresh air, not only as a medicine, but even more as a preventive of disease in the healthy. This finally culminated some years ago in the so-called open-air treatment of consumption, of which it is worth nothing, however, fresh, clean air is but a part. Fresh air is no more of a specific for any disease than is clean water. Both promote health, and help to obtain a cure in case of disease. They are, however, simple matters of hygiene, and not drugs in any sense of the word.

There is no systematic disease which is not in some degree benefited by fresh air, from typhoid fever to tuberculosis, and no disease which can be cured by fresh air alone. There is little doubt that if all the hospital patients in all the city hospitals—broken leg and typhoid cases as well as pneumonic babies—could live and sleep on the roof they would get well more rapidly than if kept in the usual wards. To this general therapeutic effect rather than to any specific action on pneumonia must, it seems probable, be attributed to success of the Presbyterian's "roof cure" of the babies.

Seaboard's New City Ticket Office.

On March 1st the Seaboard Air Line City Ticket Office will be moved to the English-American Flatiron Building, corner Broad and Peachtree streets.

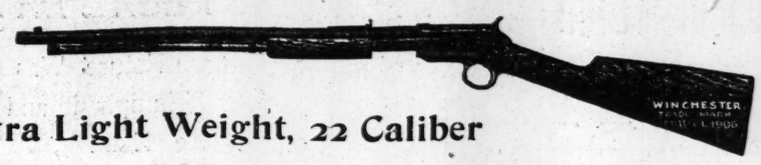
Behind the Date.

(From The Ittsburg Gazette.)

Hinker—Anyhow, Miss Antique is up to date.

Clinker—But her birthdays are not!

Winchester Repeating Rifle, Model 1906



Extra Light Weight, 22 Caliber

The Winchester Repeating Rifle, Model 1906, as shown in cut, is a compact, light weight, take down Rifle, handling 22 Short rim-fire cartridges only.

The Cheapest Repeating Rifle on the Market, PRICE $8.50

ANDERSON HARDWARE CO. 33-35 Peachtree St. 2-16 Edgewood Ave.

ADVERTISED LETTERS.

List of letters remaining uncalled for in the Atlanta, Ga., postoffice and stations thereof for the week ended March 3, 1906. Persons calling for same will please say "Advertised," and give date. One cent must be paid on each letter.

Ladies' List.

A—Miss Berty Alford, Miss Burnie Anderson, Mrs Emma Alston.

B—Miss Julie Brown, Miss Susie Brown, Miss Lillie Booker (2), Miss E Helen Baldwin, Miss Lucy Bane, Miss Violet Breary, Miss Ruth Bhound, Miss Mollie Bartin, Ada Bevers, Mrs Mamie Batts, Mrs Mamie L Brooks, Mrs Anna S Brown, Mrs Ida Braswell, Mrs J W Barksdale, Mrs Vinie Baker, Mrs H L Blackwood, Mrs Elizabeth Bunnell, Mrs Sadie Bryant, Mrs M P Broughton, Mrs A P Barnett, Mrs L T Blaca, Mrs Diana Brooks, Mrs L W Blanchard, Mrs M C Butler, Mrs Anna Baron.

C—Miss Mary Cullom, Miss Nina Cross, Miss Emma Chapman, Miss Annie Clatworthy, Miss Eleen Clifton, Miss Lillie C Clarke, Miss Mary Chappel, Miss Julia Chapman, Miss Pauline Cardon, Miss Susie Cox, Miss Mattie Belle Cain, Virginia Colombati, Miss Lillie Curington, Pauline Corley, Cle Calhoun, Susie Cellers, Mrs J H Coggins, Mrs Sarah Collins, Mrs Flora Carrel, Mrs F E Chambers, Mrs F M Crawley, Mrs Cumby, Mrs E G Clark, Mrs Connarty, Mrs Julia Cutcher, Mrs Henrietta Coggie, Mrs Harrie Carrie.

D—Miss A G Donaldson, Miss Susie Dennis, Miss Elva Drake, Miss Emma Daniels, Miss Maggie Dean, Miss Mattie Dudley, Mrs Marsham Daniel, Mrs S D Doll, Mrs C DeWar, Mrs Bettie Davie, Mrs Rebecca Diggins

E—Miss Carrie Edwards, Miss E Elwood, Miss Maude B Entelley, Bertha Elchbaum, Mrs Nora Everett, Mrs Olive Emerson, Mrs Ella Evans, Mrs J W Emery.

F—Miss Jennie Ferrell, Mrs Cora B Foster, Mrs M A Fleming, Mrs Sarah Fanni, Mrs M E Farmer, Mrs Selar Fleming, Mrs W A Freeman.

G—Miss Mattie Gates, Miss M E Gray, Miss Jennie L Gill, Miss Hettie Glant, Miss Fannie Grace, Miss Griffin, Mrs Walter Garland, Mrs Beatrice Goldstein, Miss Grace D Gray.

H—Miss Sophia Hawkins, Miss Annie Hardaway, Miss Fannie Hawkins, Miss Addie Van Hill, Miss Leonora Hamm, Miss Mary Hoxey, Miss Louise Hicks, Miss C E Hessler, Mrs M A Hausford, Mrs W R Hatch, Mrs J H Hearst, Mrs Grace Huckabee, Mrs Hattie Harper, Mrs Mary Harris, Mrs Minnie E Hagan, Mrs John Haines.

J—Miss Alma Johnson, Miss Vinnie Johnson, Miss Leatha Johnson, Miss Mamie Jackson, Miss Helen Jeriel, Miss Sallie Johnston. Miss Annie Jenkins, Miss Rosy Johnson, Mrs Florence Jones, Mrs Georgia W Jones, Mrs Cornelia C Jones, Mrs Mary Jones, Mrs Tena Jordan, Mrs Jefferson, Mrs E Johnston.

K—Mrs Brooks Kline, Mrs Eula Kelley, Mrs Virginia F Koorty, Jr. (2).

L—Miss Sallie Lankford, Miss Queen Lindsey, Miss Lucy London, Miss Alma Lee, Miss Rena Little, Mrs Edna Le Bon, Mrs J M Lionel, Mrs Lola Leyman, Mrs Mary A Lockley, Mrs Sophia Lyons, Mrs Mattie Rofton.

M—Miss Rose Maybolt, Miss Irene McLeod, Miss Jennie McNell, Miss Violet McClendon, Miss Matha Mercan, Cora Milner, Mrs R E Morgan, Mrs Susie McWhirter, Mrs Aggie Murphy, Mrs Parrie Mitchell, Mrs E H Maddox, Mrs Mate Morgan, Mrs Lirkie Moden, Mrs Thomas Moriorty, Mrs T H Moore, Mrs Phyllis McDonald, Mrs R C Moseley, Mrs C I Mason, Mrs George Morton, Mrs Daffy Moore, Mrs A P McPherson.

N—Mrs Flora Nelson, Mrs Ida Nixon, Mrs Ida Nesbit.

O—Miss Jessie Owen, Leonora Oneal, Nellie Ogson, Mrs J S Owen, Mrs Willie Oliver.

P—Miss Mary Porter, Miss Earthy Potter, Miss Daisy Poythess, Miss Marion Parks, Miss Ellen Pate, Miss Glossy Parks, Mrs J T Pope, Mrs Annie Pickett, Mrs M R Pace, Mrs Annie Parham, Mrs D R Porter, Mrs Jos F Peters.

R—Miss Lizzie Roland, Miss Nettie Russel, Miss Jenny Ruarks, Miss Bessie Russell, Miss Liza Ridley, Miss Mary M Robeson, Miss Nora Robinson, Miss Mattie Rodgers, Miss Lena Robinson, Miss Myra Roads, Miss Nellie Rogers, Mrs E M Rodgers, Nellie S Ross, Rotienia Rowlands, Lucy Robeson.

S—Miss Emily Slay, Miss Maude Swan, Miss Annie C Smith, Miss Ella Smith, Miss May Samson, Miss Ada Sanderson, Miss Theresa Stoll, Miss Pet Stone, Miss Emma Stokes, Miss Ophelia Seabrey, Miss Ida Shank, Miss Mollie Sanders, Miss India Scott, Mrs J T Steaborns, Mrs C A Squires, Mrs Kate Samples, Mrs Saunders, Mrs R G Smith, Mrs J T Smith, Mrs A M Swald, Mrs W F Smith, Mrs Guy Stone, Mrs Selma M Seams, Mrs Chertean Sisers, Mrs Stehns, Mrs Lear Jane Smith.

T—Miss Lizzie Thompson, Miss Katie M Thomas, Mrs Mary Tomson, Mrs Line Threkeld, Mrs Dora Tyler, Mrs Charles S Tanner, Mrs Sue L Turner.

W—Miss Willie Wear, Miss Emma Warlfe, Miss Jennie Williams, Miss Mary Waller, Miss Luella Williams, Miss Leila Wardlaw, Miss Pecky Washington, Miss Pearlie Wheeler, Miss Willye Walker, Miss Emma Ward, Miss Emma Walfer, Miss Anna O Williams, Miss Alba White, Miss Ora Williams, Miss Lula G White, Miss Beatrice Ward, Mrs Minnie Wright, Mrs M Ware, Mrs Mary Waters, Mrs Rena Wilson, Mrs Mary Williams, Mrs Rosa Williams, Mrs Ollie Wallace, Mrs J C Wallace, Mrs Elizabeth Warren, Mrs Abbie O Wheeler, Mrs Susan Worker, Mrs A O Wright.

Y—Miss Daisy Dee Yarborough.

Men's List.

A—G H Adams, Thomas O Adkins, Bro F Augustine, H C Atkins, Harry C Anderson, Benjamin Armstrong, Dr J L Adams, R B Anderson, C Anderson, J F Adams, Oscar Askea, Jim Austin, Murphy Almond, J B Allen.

B—William Baker, Gaston Blease, M C Bryan, Monroe Beckett, Walter Brinker, H C Butler, W Boyle, Henry P Bingham, J O Barrows, George Butler, Sam J Beatty, E K Broughton, A Bon, Charles R Boyd, Lawson Bivins, Lenwood Bass, C W Brown, W M Byrd, C Bart, Paul R Blerdman, Dr George E Bothwell, Thomas Blount, Roy Bazel, J H Blackwell, O O Barnes, Janet Byrd, Willie Black, C L Brooker.

C—C Cook, Gartrell Colts, Jasper Canps, Harvey Cook, James B Cunningham, J R Clower, George F Caldwell, J H Carroll, Jim Callaway, Neal Cumbin, Will Cox, Dr Wilbur F Crofts, Alic Conoly, G W Center, Will M Claxton, M C Colman, G E Crockett, F C Coker, Eley Cattle, James Camp, Charles Crossley, William Cash, T F Culbreth, W M Carter, N H Crane.

D—Theo W Davidson, Dave Daniel, J E DeWesse, Wesley Davis, C Y Daniels, E D Davis, E D Davis, Henry Dords, Henry Dye (2) W W Donford, Hugh Dodd, G W Dowell, George Drake, Jim Donnally, J A Doule.

E—L B Elsas, Isiah Everett, Jim Edwards, Thomas Emerson, W D Etheridge, Mitch Edwards, J Frank Evans, J R English.

F—J R Findley, W M Fort, George Farmer, T I Floyd, Columbus Terrell, Claude Fuller, T L Flowers, A B Fugett, E E Foute, A Freeman.

G—J M Goldman, Fred Gaines, Astor Ginn, Henry Gamble, J Gibbs, Jesse Gartrell, Demetrie Georgocopoulon, F H Gates, Jimmie Green, J W Gorham, John Glenn, Dr H A Green, John Griggs, Dr Grayton, Bill Gurson.

H—Wallace Heron, J R Harries, Jerry Hopper, John J Hobson, Frank Haynes, Fred Hurt, Major George A Hilton, M Harper, P A Hudson, Dr Daniel W Harmon, Mr Henry, Dr J H Head, Newborn Hutchinson, H C Hiltburn, J H Helniker, W E Harris, G H Heard, Henry Hatcher, Henry Hartman, F B Hurter, Dr E F Holliday, C C Hudson, Fred I Holsey, Toy Hawkins, Robt Hancock, Ollie Hurter.

J—Sanders Johnson, C F Jackson, David Jenkins, Charlie Johnson, B C Johnson, H G Johnson, P H Johnson, Willie Johnson, Oslin Justice, S C John, Judge Johnson, W H Johnson, W C Jureau, A W Jameson, A C Johnson, W J Jackson.

K—Isham Kearney, John Keenan, Thomas P Kelley, Edward Kent, J De Buyn Kopp, George King.

L—W B Laird, R E Langley, Ralph R Loxton, Dexter Liles, Paul Lindsay, Ralph Lee, William Lake, D W Lott, J E Lockhart, W F Lawhorn, George Lee, Eddie Little.

M—Willie Monroe, Tommy Mullin, Aelk Morit, William Meekin, Peter Madison (2), Willie Martin, Harry A McGee, Jessie Murphy, H D Murphy, W C Moore (2), F M Martin, Rev J W McDonald, George Maze, M J Maloney, Mr maybrisk, Eugene Maryon, Ezekel McKenzie, K Manrin, Dr J H McHale, W S McKenna (2), E C Mathis, John Mang, Mr Mayer, P T McIntyre, M E Morris, C R Morgan, W Mills, W E McKibbon, Eugene Morgan Jr., James A. Maartin.

N—J L Nichols (2), R S Nowe, Frank Nibbett, Peter Neeley, B F Noble.

O—B C Obel, W H Owens, C F Owen, Mr Olsdofg, H A O'Kelley, J A Owens, James Oden, Edd Obrine.

P—Rev Rollie O Pressing, J H Penlley, Willie Pinskney, H W Pleinons, Randall Pollard, T T Patchet, T E Philips, J L Parker, O C Pinson, Fred Phare, James Pickens, James Pharr, Mr. Peck, Dr S G Patterson.

Q—Lawrence O Quarles.

R—Herbert Ruskin, W J Robinson, J R Ramey, W T Rogers, Otis Roby, Boby Reid, S G Reid, John R Randall, P Lee Riggins, J W Robertson, Rev M. Rabinority.

S—B O Smith (2), Robt T Sawyer, C I Smith, Jacob Sadler, J Hardy Smith, C Hudson Smith, James A Shaw, Tommy Smith, J M Smith, Prof C H Strong, T P Scott (2), E B Sudbury, A J Sperry, G W Small, Joe Stokes, Otto W Schroeder, Will Scott, Annie C Smith, A C Stratton, Will Sims, Lew Scherff, G C Sanders, Domenico Sclosscia, O O Smith, Isaac Swanson Lorenz Salyman, Clifford Steel, H Strickland, H J Sealey, George E Scott, Prof Leon Scheuff, James M Smith, C O Shafer, Luther Smith, John Skenns, C H Smith, Lewis Sams, J B Solomon, William Shennessy, George Smith, J M Selman, H S Steiner, John L Sonner, John Schultz, Spencer C Shotter, Dr J M Suttles, N A Slaughter, Mr Shelby, Robt E Spinks.

T—Dan Towns, Frank Trott, Julian Thomas, Henry Tell, Jacob Thronebura, Dr. T L Thomason (2), Wm B Tracy, Mr Thompson, Anderson Tilley, E H Taylor, Wylie Tilyler, Henry Thompson, W B Tracy.

V—T H Vining.

W—Jim West, A D Williams, W Waters, H C Willis, John Weber, Geo Wood, P Woolfson, N A Wheeler, Charley Wofford, J H Wilkes & Co, P W Wood & Co, Andrew Walker, Jno L Ward, W W Wheeler & Co, W G Woods, W T Wilson, G

SOUTHERN STARS OF 1905 WILL HAVE OTHER BERTHS

In Major and in Minor Leagues Many Players of 1905 Season Have Been Placed by Former Owners.

Averages of Barons.

The arrival a few days ago of the "dope book" gives the fans an opportunity of learning what records were made last season by the men signed to play this summer with Birmingham. The records of all the men are given below, excepting those of Pitchers Utter, Jones and Ballard, who are just starting in professional life; and Infielder Hays, who was with the ill-fated Cotton States League:

Player.	Batting Average.	Fielding Average.
Wilhelm	160	.949
Salee	.176	.946
Pylant	.142	.950
Reagan	.151	.945
Dessau	.243	.934
G. Clarke	.258	.957
Utter	.000	.000
Jones	.000	.000
Ballard	.000	.000
Matthews	.255	.947
Garvin	.228	.952
Elsey	.249	.970
Vaughan	.289	.984
(x) Newman	.202	.974
(xx) Newman	.277	.958
Walters	.226	.951
Hays	.000	.000
Alcock	.278	.872
Oyler	.225	.932
Montgomery	.297	.978
Gear	.264	.961
Molesworth	.312	.259
Smith	.287	.936

(x) South Atlantic League.
(xx) South Texas League.

"WHERE are the snows of yester year" finds a parallel at this time of the year in the discussion by the fans of the whereabouts of many of the men belonging on Southern baseball clubs last season, whose names appeared not on the recently published list in The Constitution of 1906 candidates.

Some of them have gone to the happy hunting grounds of major league territory, there to strive for existence against men who know the game better. If they are exceptionally brilliant performers they will win out, but if there is any chance of a man returning south, he will be here.

Many others failed to appreciate their treatment in the south last year and were anxious to flee to other climes and seek other surroundings.

And still others have been released because in the opinion of the managers of the teams, they would not add to the fighting strength of 1906 aggregations.

Taken squad by squad the following men are gone:

Atlanta.

Bernie McCay was released outright and will manage the Baton Rouge team in the Cotton States league. Bob Stafford has been sold to Nashville. Heinie Krug was traded to Scranton, in the New York State for Third Basemen Gettig. Box and Brennan were exchanged for Tiebald and Murdoch, of Charleston. Moren and Smith were drafted, Moren by the Phillies and Smith by Washington. Jackson was sold last year to Cleveland but failed to make good. Archer was sold to Pittsburg.

Birmingham.

Delehanty was sold to New York Americans; Hennessy to Scranton, and Moore may be sold to Augusta. Miller will play with Nashville in exchange for Elsey. Hafford has not yet been mentioned. Millerick has also been released. Niles was secured by the Athletics and sold to St. Louis.

Montgomery.

Thornton has been released outright. Starkell was drafted by Washington. Oldring was drafted by the Philadelphia Americans. Brouthers was sold to the Philadelphia Americans. Yeager and Clark were released. Molesworth was sold to Birmingham.

Memphis.

Team looks much changed. Dungan is sunning in his orange groves. Gannon wants to play with Altoona. Whistler is managing a trolley league team. Beecher was drafted by Baltimore. Duffy had a non-reserve contract and has signed with Rochester. Tamsett was also a non-reserve. Rafter went back to the New York State league. Suggs was secured by Brooklyn. Lou Walters has been released and is reported a Baron.

New Orleans.

Dygert was sold to the Philadelphia Americans. Stanley was purchased by the Washington Americans. Rohe was bought by the Chicago Americans. He may return. Hahn is now playing on the New York Americans. Manuel was drafted by Washington. Genins was released and will play with St. Joe. Dannehower has been lost sight of. Bolin may return.

Nashville.

Elsey has been traded to Birmingham for Miller. Bennet was sold to a Pacific coast league team, and is now with the St. Louis Cardinals. Kenan was given the tin can. Bandelin was released. Feldhaus will play with Scranton. Norcum has been sold to Augusta. Granville went to the South Atlantic league. Bruyette belongs to Springfield.

Shreveport.

Gilkes managed to keep his men. Swann was drafted by St. Louis and then sold to Kansas City. Smith was drafted by Kansas City. Bartley was bought by the Philadelphia Americans but was returned when he refused to sign contract.

Little Rock.

Bolin was sold to New Orleans last season. Guese was sold to Charlie Frank a few days ago. Hartman jumped last year to the outlaws. Hurley was traded to another Southern league town. Garvin was sold to Birmingham. Bender wants to get his release. Welday was sold to a Western association team and led that league. Bill Taylor died last year.

THIS LITTLE DOG SLEEPS WITH HIS MASTER IN CELL

By Gordon Noel Hurtel.

IT was all about a little dog—a poor, half-starved, worthless cur dog; but that little dog was the hero in a story at the police barracks last night. The story was one from the rough walks of life, where men grow evil from poverty and women old and ugly from want.

The police patrol went into the region of Atlanta's Poverty Flat to get a prisoner. He was a white man, whose life had been worse than a failure. Poverty and disease and sickness had set their seal upon him; an unkind fate had marked him for its own, and he had succumbed. After a battle with life, with all the odds against him, he became a drunkard and an outcast. He is known to the police by the sobriquet of "Sam the Soaker." It is not necessary to give his other name, that name which he once assumed at a baptismla fount when a fond mother and a proud father believed he was the best baby boy that had ever been born, and who hoped for him a life of grand achievements.

But this story is not about the man, but the dog.

When the poor outcast, besotted and sick, was placed in the patrol, a small black dog followed the wagon to the police barracks. At the barracks, when the man was dragged into the station sergeant's office, the dog followed closely at the officers' heels. Some one tried to kick him out, but he gave a howl of pain and, dodging behind an officer, again took his place beside the man lying drunk upon the floor.

The drunkard was the little dog's master, and the worthless cur was the only thing in this world that loved the libel of one of God's creatures.

While the turnkey was searching the man's pockets, which, of course, were empty, the dog licked the cold hands and whined pitifully.

The warm, steam-beated room caused the man to revive a little, and he recognized the dog. A shaky hand went out and he patted the dog's head with an affection that was truly touching.

"Lem mer dog go wr me," he found voice to say.

The turnkey started back into the prison with his charge and the dog followed.

"What must I do with this cur?" asked the turnkey of Sergeant Mitchell.

"I hardly know," was the reply. "It is against the rules, I believe, to let a dog go back there."

As the iron door of the prison opened, the dog gave a mournful howl, like the wail of a grieved child.

"Say," called out Sergeant Mitchell to the turnkey, "let that dog go back into the cell with that man. It may be against the rules, but I will make an exception this time. It is not for the man, but for that little dog."

And for the first time a dog slept in a cell at the police barracks—slept cuddled up in the arms of the besotted outcast, like a tired child on the bosom of its mother.

IN BEHALF OF MORRIS BROWN.

Rev. R. D. Stinson, of Atlanta, Attended Meeting in Boston.

Boston, March 4.—A mass meeting in support of the Morris Brown college of Atlanta, Ga., an institution for negroes, was held today at the Charles Street African Methodist church in this city. Pastors of a number of colored churches in Boston and Cambridge, as well as Rev. Dr. R. D. Stinson, vice president of the college, were the speakers.

Odd Fellows Will Entertain.

Macon, Ga., March 4.—(Special.)—Macon Odd Fellows will appear at the auditorium here on the evening of March 15 in an entertainment of unsual interest entitled "Popping by Proxy." Two encampments, Yonah Rebekah and Encampment No. 56, are in charge, and the affair will be one of great amusement and pleasure to the general public.



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TOMMY STOUCH LIKES GEORGIA

He Says the Collegians Are Very Enthusiastic This Year.

"There is more enthusiasm among the boys at the University of Georgia over the coming baseball season than I have ever seen before at any college," said Tommy Stouch, Georgia baseball coach, who was in Atlanta yesterday morning to arrange for a new home for his family, the house in which they had been living on West Mitchell street collapsing last week during a hard rain.

"I have two or more candidates for every position on the team," said Tommy, "and they are all good men. I am confident that we will be in the race this year, and can't see where any other college has anything on us.

"The pitchers and a number of others have been working out for three weeks or more in a big cage arranged in a building near the campus. Before I arrived Captain Sullivan had out down the squad from sixty or seventy to some thirty players.

"We have not had to practice in the cage a single day since I took charge, for the weather has been perfectly glorious and the field is in excellent condition.

"I am working the boys from 2 o'clock to 6 o'clock every afternoon. I give them about thirty minutes of class-room drill, teaching them different plays which may come up, and what to do in all emergencies. We have already had three scrub games, and will soon be ready for the regular season.

"The schedule has been somewhat amended, the Georgetown and St. Johns dates, being given to Wofford and to Furman, the two first named nines cancelling. We were notified by Dr. Dudley that the teams we played would have to conform to Southern Interstate Athletic Associalon eligibility rules, and Georgetown and St. Johns refused to agree to do so. The schedule is a hard one. Manager I. C. Levy is one of the most energetic hustlers I have ever met.

"My list of men from whom I will pick the Georgia team includes the following:

"Pitchers—Captain Arthur Sullivan and McWhorter.

"Catchers—Brown and Franklin. Franklin was the star prep catcher of university school.

"Infielders—First base, McDonald and Hodgson; second base, Ketron, Watson and Brantley; shortstop, Ginsberg; third base, Erwin and Daly.

"Outfielders—Hodgson, Broughton, Arthur Sullivan and McWhorter."

DEMONT STILL KICKING.

Outlaw Threats of Former Atlanta Captain May End in His Being Supplanted in Toledo.

Eugene Demontreville, former captain and virtual manager of the Atlanta baseball club, is in danger of losing his job in Toledo, according to reports from that city.

It seems that Demont, who captained Toledo last year, is not satisfied with the amount of salary offered to him this year by President Grillo, and has been making outlaw threats, and refuses to sign the contract offered to him.

Recently the American Association team has purchased the release of Otto Kruger, the fast second baseman of the Pittsburg club, and his acquisition may mean the "23" card for Eugene.

Viola Allen To Return to Shakespeare.

(From The New York Herald.)

Miss Viola Allen said Monday night that she will return to Shakespeare after this season, reviving "A Winter's Tale" and "Twelfth Night" and presenting "Cymbeline" as a new production. She will not use her present play, "The Toast of the Town," after June.

LID FLICKERED AT SAVANNAH

Johnson, Negro Porter, Seriously Shot in Veruki's Saloon.

Savannah, Ga., March 4.—(Special.)—"The lid" came very near blowing off tonight. The saloons were all supposed to be closed in compliance with the mayor's recent order, but, at 8 o'clock a shot rang out from Eli Veruki's place, on Farm street. Investigation disclosed that Richard Johnson, the negro porter, had been accidentally and probably fatally shot by another negro, with whom he was scuffling for the possession of a pistol.

The shooting resulted in Veruki and John Declare, his bartender, being placed on the docket for keeping open on Sunday.

BRITISH PRINCESS ROYAL.

(From The London Telegraph.)

Nothing in the list of the birthday honors will gratify his majesty's subjects more than the announcement that the Duchess of Fife, the king's eldest daughter, will bear the style and title of Princess Royal, and that the daughters of her royal highness will bear the title of highness and the style of princess.

The title of "Princess Royal" is endeared to an older generation by the fact that it was borne by the eldest of QueenVictoria's daughters, the deeply loved and much lamented Empress Frederick of Germany.

It is a common error to suppose that the title is only conferred upon a daughter of the reigning house if she happens to be the first born child. This is not the case. It has been conferred on the eldest daughter of the house, whether first born or not, whether born before the accession of her parents to the throne or after. Before the reign of Henry VIII the daughters of the sovereign do not appear to have borne any distinctive title save that of "the Lady Margaret" or "the Lady Elizabeth," as the case might be. But Henry VIII. made more than one alteration in the styles and titles of royalty. He was, for instance, the first English sovereign who bore the title of "Majesty," his predecessors being content with "Sovereign Lord Highness." This step, however, was taken probably to put himself upon equal terms with his brother of Spain, who was the first European monarch to style himself majesty. He also caused his eldest daughter to be described as "Princess Mary"—the queen who afterward came to be popularly known by a less attractive designation. It was not till the reign of Charles I. that the king's eldest daughter was commonly called Princess Royal.

As far as we can discover there was no special warrant issued to regularize what was then an innovation; but the most probable explanation is that the title was suggested by Queen Henrietta Maria, who was daughter of Henri de Navarre, in accordance with the usage of the French court, which assigned distinctive titles to the different members of the royal family. This first Princess Royal married William II., Prince of Orange, and their son, William Henry, Prince of Orange, afterward became William III. of England. Henceforth, as occasion offered, the eldest daughter of the reigning sovereign usually bore the title, unless she had married into some royal house before the accession of her parents to the thrine. Charles II. died without issue, and Mary, the daughter of James II., who subsequently became queen of England, had married William, of Orange, afterward William III., prior to her father's accession to the throne. None of Queen Anne's daughters—she had four—lived many years after their birth. The only daughter of George I. was already Crown Princess of Russia when her father came to the throne. Anne, eldest daughter of George II., who also married a prince of Orange, was styled Princess Royal upon the father's accession. Curiously enough, Augusta, eldest daughter of George III., who married the King of Wurtenberg, was not only "Princess Royal" till her marriage, but was buried as "Princess Royal" in Westminster Abbey in 1828. The Princess Charlotte of Wales, whose premature death plunged two countries in gloom, did not live to see her father, the regent, ascend the throne as George IV. Her uncle's (William IV.) two daughters died in infancy before he became king. And last of all, the Princess Victoria, eldest daughter and eldest child of Queen Victoria of blessed memory, was dubbed Princess Royal in the official papers notifying her birth, and was also described at her baptism by the same title.

BILLY ARMOUR IS OPTIMISTIC

Detroit Manager Says His Team Is Stronger Than Last Year.

Headed by Big Chief William Armour the Detroit Tigers reached Atlanta yesterday on their way to Augusta, Ga., where they will train during the next few weeks. They remained in the city just long enough to get dinner.

Greatly to the surprise of those who have been reading the dope, Armour scrawled the last name of Lindsay on the Kimball register.

"When did he land in the camp?" was asked of Armour yesterday afternoon just before the Detroit leading man followed his players into the dining room.

"Just before we left Detroit," said Armour, "we had our pictures taken at the station. Lindsay was there, and I asked him if he was going to go along with us. 'I don't know,' he said. Then I told him he had better get into line, as we were going to leave soon, and so we had the picture taken and he was in it. He has come along with us, getting on when the train pulled out. He has not signed yet, but I suppose that he will."

How Armour Rates the Teams.

Billy was asked just what he thought of the American League teams this year, and as to which clubs were stronger, and which were weaker than last season.

"We are stronger than we were in 1905," he said, "and so is Washington. I can't see where Cleveland has strengthened, and New York is about the same. Chicago has made few changes. The majority of the clubs are about as they were last year.

"If all our men come back, and get into shape—well, we ought to be in the running all the year. Really we ought to have been there last season, but things broke against us. I think that we have secured a good man in Donahue.

"They all said last year that Philadelphia would not be in it, and yet she won out. So it has been for several years, so you can't tell what will happen in 1906.

"I have released a number of my men to other clubs, including Cicotte, the youngster with Augusta last year, whom I have sold to Indianapolis. Wiggs will join us in New Orleans. I think that he is a great pitcher, and am looking for him to do fine work this year. Shaeffer and O'Leary are still holding out on me, but I think that they will come around. I believe that Shaeffer is in this thing in order to help O'Leary. I don't see that Lindsay has any special kick coming on his salary. It is not in the teens, and was not there last year. Looks fair enough, doesn't it?"

The Detroit party registered in Atlanta yesterday follows: W. R. Armour, manager and wife; pitchers, Killian, Mullin, Donovan, Donahue and Siever; catcher, Payne; infielders, Lindsay, Coughlin; outfielders, McIntyre and Jones; Joe Jackson, of The Detroit Free Press, and P. H. Bruske, of The Detroit Times. Catchers Warner and Doran and Outfielder Crawford will meet the team in Augusta. Wiggs, pitcher, will come to Augusta from New Orleans. Cobb, outfielder, is at present coaching the University school team at Stone Mountain. Shaeffer, second baseman; O'Leary, shortstop, and Schmidt, catcher, have so far refused to report.

The new men secured by Detroit are Catcher Payne, of Rochester; Outfielder Davie Jones, of Minneapolis; Pitcher McCafferty, of Evansville, and Catcher Schmidt, of Minneapolis.

Modern Method.

(From The Milwaukee Journal.)

"And you're not married after all these years?"

"No," replied the old bachelor friend whom he had not seen for a long time. "I don't seem to have any luck. But I've started on a new plan. I bought an aid to courtship yesterday."

"You don't mean to tell me you'd follow one of those absurd books—"

"Book, nothing. Mine's an automobile."

POLICE ARE AFTER WOMAN WHO MONKEYS WITH SPOOKS

THE police were called upon yesterday to get mixed up with the spooks. There is always more or less spirit about a real, live, wide-awake policeman, and he doesn't give a criminal a ghost of a chance, but to go after a woman who claims to talk with spooks, and who says she is a clairvoyant, a medium and a psychologist, and who has steely blue eyes, is a job that even a wide-awake and spirited cop does not like to tackle.

A telegram from Knoxville, Tenn., to the chief of police, last Saturday, stated that Mme. L. West, a clairvoyant and psychologist, had left Knoxville, presumably to go to Atlanta, and that there was a warrant for her, charging "fraudulent appropriation."

Here was a woman who talks with the departed, and who made her living by acting as a sort of human sandwich between the earthly and the spiritual, running away and hiding out because a justice of the peace had issued a paper for her arrest. As a psychologist, she could have divined the thoughts of the judge; as a clairvoyant, befuddled his intellect, and as a spiritualist she might have secured the aid of her guide and controller on the other side of the River Styx; but, no; she had to bundle up her togs, just like any ordinary scared mortal, and run away.

Why she headed for Atlanta is not known, unless she wanted to get some of the Atlanta spirit along with the other variety she had in stock.

A search for her through the city failed to reveal any trace of Mme. West, and she probably decided to take another tack, and went to some place where the police are not so alert.

Mme. West is 35 years of age; weighs 145 pounds; is 5 feet 4 inches in height; has light brown hair, steely blue eyes and gold-filled teeth.

If such a woman is seen hobnobbing with the spooks, the police would be glad to know of her haunts.

ACROSS THE CONTINENT.

Electric Car Travels 45 Miles an Hour and Is a Wonder.

(From The New York Times.)

A dapper little railway car, running all by itself and with flags flying, approached the Pennsylvania station in Jersey City shortly after 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, nosed its way through the maze of switches as though it were familiar with the place, and quietly came to a standstill on track No. 1. It immediately became the center of a curious throng.

"What is it?" was to be heard on every hand. The answer was printed on the side of the car itself. It was the Ogerita, the independent Strang electric car, which had just arrived from Philadelphia on a trip in which 48 miles an hour was the average speed. W. B. Strang, president of the Strang Electric Railway Car Company, was on hand to receive those who had made the journey.

They were J. P. Yerge, assistant superintendent of motive power of the Pennsylvania system; B. T. Murphy and J. W. Rogers, assistant engineers in the motive-power department at Altoona, Pa.; Division Superintendent Lovell, of the Amboy division; Lars G. Nilson, the designer of the car; J. A. Vandergrift, who has charge of it, and the trainmaster of the New York division of the Pennsylvania railroad.

Those who made the journey said that the car had shown itself to be a remarkable product of mechanical skill. They declared that it was a great advance toward solving the problem of electrical railway propulsion.

The Ogerita is scheduled to start from the West Shore railroad's terminal in Weehauken on its long journey to San Francisco tomorrow. This will be the first attempt to run a car by an electric motor across the continent on rails. A self-propelling motor car made by another company is about to begin the eastward transcontinental journey, starting from San Francisco.

It is urged for the Strang car that it eliminates the power house and the overhead system. It is also said that it is declined to meet all the requirements of an independent electric car. The system is a combination of a gasoline engine, a dynamo, and storage battery. The engine furnishes the power to run the dynamo, and thus generates the electricity for the motors that operate the car, and the storage battery, on the one hand, receives the surplus power from the generator when the load is light, and, on the other hand, furnishes the excess power required during acceleration and on steep grades.

This car is mounted on high-speed trucks. Trial trips have been made on the main line of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, between Philadelphia and Wilmington and from Philadelphia to Atlantic City. In the last two weeks many trips have been made over the branches of the Pennsylvania system, which have the steepest grades and the shortest curves. All the trips were made without mishap and were considered very satisfactory by the railroad officials.

"This car," said Mr. Strang yesterday, "weighs thirty-nine tone. The car itself is narrow for the reason that when we reach Chicago and other large western cities we intend to switch it to the street car lines. In its present shape the car can turn any street corner."

The motors are in the forward compartment, while in the rear the passenger compartment is fitted up as an observation car. It is finished and upholstered in a manner which makes it a fine example of the car builder's art. It is fitted in front with a strong pilot, like that attached to the ordinary locomotive, and has a wonderful searchlight. Other cars designed on the same lines, but much larger, are in course of construction. They will have smoking and passenger compartments.

Four-tenths of a gallon of gasoline is sufficient to drive the car one mile. The ignition is of high tension, or "jump spark" type.

The Ogerita will start for Buffalo tomorrow over the West Shore line. From Buffalo it will proceed by the Lake Shore route to Chicago. Thence it will travel to St. Louis over the Chicago and Alton railroad. It will run over the Rock Island system to El Paso, and from El Paso to San Francisco over the Southern Pacific. Mr. Strang will make the journey, and will have for his guests railroad officials of the different lines traversed.

Several locomotive engineers of the Pennsylvania and West Shore lines saw the car yesterday. They had but one opinion of the future or the system embodied in the Ogerita.

"You've got us skinned a mile," they said.

Thought It Was Town Meeting.

(From The Boston Herald.)

Attorney Don. H. Powers, of Maine, a brother of Congressman Llewellyn Powers, was once defending a man who was charged with some minor offense. The trial was before a trial justice in a country town, and at the close of the preliminary hearing a wag in the court room arose and said:

"Mr. Judge, I will make a motion that the prisoner be discharged."

"I will second the motion," chimed in another spectator.

The trial justice, who evidently forgot where he was, and thought he was presiding at a town meeting said: "The prisoner is discharged."

Powers and the prosecuting attorney were so astonished at this method of deciding the innocence or guilt of the respondent that they never opened their mouths, and the case ended in this fashion.

Speak to Your Neighbor

and ask him how he likes

Mosley's Lemon Elixir.

If he is "up-to-date" he keeps it in a convenient place all the time. If he is behind the times he will thank you for "putting him next."

Mosley's Lemon Elixir.

"One Dose Convinces."

NAT KAISER & CO.
Confidental loans on valuables.
Bargains in unredeemed Diamonds.
15 Decatur St. Kimball House.

"DEVIL AND YOUNG MEN," DR. BROUGHTON'S SUBJECT

Interesting Sermon Delivered Last Night at Baptist Tabernacle.

At the Baptist Tabernacle last night Dr. Len G. Broughton, in his series of sermons on "The Devil," took as his subject, "My son, if sinners entice thee, consent thou not."—Prov. 1: x. His sermon was as follows:

"The greatest lesson any young man can learn is to resist the devil. It is much harder to resist him in youth than when one is older, simply because of inexperience. The devil is a wily, treacherous being and it takes experience to know how to deal with him.

"Of course, if one constantly yields to him in youth, it becomes harder to resist in mature life. Habit always fixes itself in the course of time.

"It is sad to see the great army of young men marching to ruin. Ofttimes they are in the march before they know it. They have been beguiled. The devil has set his trap for them; his bait has been of such a nature as to appeal to them, and they are caught unawares.

"The real problem for the young man of today is, how may I resist the devil?

A Young Man's Home.

"First, I wish to say that much depends upon his home life. Henry Ward Beecher once said, in addressing an audience of mothers: "Show me a boy, and I will show you his mother." What a truth he uttered! I am sure mothers do not realize the force of it. Nothing tells quicker than the training of a boy. 'Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old, he will not depart from it,' is literally true.

"Some people say, 'I knew a certain boy who was trained well and he went to the bad.' That may be true so far as you knew about his training, but back of every wrecked life there is a flaw somewhere in the training. There is nothing that stamps itself upon a boy's memory more than the influence of his home.

"I remember a young man who made a profession of religion in our church one Sunday evening. He was a fine looking young fellow. He showed good blood and good training. In talking with me after his profession he said: 'I have strayed away from my mother's training. I have gone the way of the bad, but tonight my thoughts have gone back to the old home a thousand miles distance, and I have made up my mind that I cannot go longer in sin.'

"This is the way it ever is. The mother who would save her boy from ruin has got to save him when he is young by throwing around him such influence as will grip him in the days that are to come, and hold him to that which is good.

"A boy's home should be a magnet. 'Gadaboutsomeness' is the biggest devil t t a boy has to fight. It will ultimately destroy the best that is in any boy. I know what I am talking about, for I have seen it operate. The problem of keeping the boy off the street is largely solved by the mother. I am not surprised that some of our young men like to stay on the streets. They like to stay anywhere in preference to home. Home to them is not made attractive. Their room looks like a cyclone had struck it. It is ofttimes not swept in days. Bits of paper torn up and thrown all over the floor. Not a single picture, except some old ones that are not fit for a dog house.

"Such a place is where many of our boys have to do their thinking and reading. The boy's room ought to be the parlor, so far as its attractiveness is concerned. If there is not enough money to have a parlor and a respectable boy's room, then have no parlor, and by all means take care of the boy.

"Sisters are often to blame for the ruin of their brothers. I have known them to get mad with their brothers for not going to church with them, or the like, when at the same time they fooled around the house and let their brother's room remain unkept. Think of a girl downstairs playing on the piano, while the boy sleeps upstairs in the dirt.

"But there are other things to be done to make a boy love home besides giving him a good, comfortable room; he has got to have a sympathetic, peaceful atmosphere. There is not so much difference in boys, after all, as there is in mothers. A petted, peevish, whining mother will produce an irritable, contentious child. A mother should not impress the boy with the fact that she is ever on the lookout for flaws about him. She had better shut her eyes sometimes and not see them. To be forever nagging at a boy about this and that is enough to make him dread to go home. Perhaps he does need jerking up here and there, but it should not be a perpetual thing. Store up the points of complaint, and at the proper time talk them over. Do not be forever dribbling them out. A boy should not be handled so as to make him dread to go home. Home should be the one place he loves most.

The Boy and His Daddy.

"Again, a real sure enough daddy is needed to save a boy from ruin. Mother has to do considerably more with the temperament than father, but certainly father has to do more with the life than mother. A boy must have respect for his father. He will need his father's counsel, and it will be of no value to him unless back of the counsel is a life that he can respect and honor. How important this is! No father can treat it lightly. It should engage his best thought and most careful consideration.

"To maintain the proper kind of respect he has got himself to be a man of integrity and honor. When he says a thing he must mean it. He has got also to demand and maintain obedience and respect from the boy. To be slack at this point means inevitable ruin.

"Many fathers, because of the rush of business, are turning over to the mother the discipline and correction of their boys. It is contrary to God's plan. She has her sphere, but she cannot take a father's place. In all matters pertaining to life and conduct father's stern government is to be recognized, and woe be unto him if he dares to shirk it.

"The father ought to lead the way for the boy to follow. It is a shame to see a boy sent off to Sunday school, while father lies around the house unconcerned and indifferent. Such lessons do not tell for good in the days to come. If the father would be proud of his boy when he is a man, he has got to take the most sacred interest in him while he is approaching manhood.

"How unconsciously the boy imitates his father. It is seen in almost ever step that he takes.

"The story of the child who was found frozen to death in the deep snow, following in the footsteps of his father, is one that in one way or another is repeating itself every day in our midst. There goes father. He is unconscious of what is taking place behind him, but alas, alas, when it is often too late, he looks behind and finds that the boy who is so dear to him is following in his footsteps to ruin.

Time and Money.

"The inestimable value of time is another thing that a young man must take into account. The curse of today is throwing away time. Our young men throw away more time than they imagine.

"The average young man is in great need of education. He may have book learning, but he needs a knowledge of affairs. He can get it if he will. He may not have the opportunity to go to college, but he has plenty of time to require knowledge if he will only utilize it properly. Every young man ought to set apart some of his time for reading and study. When he gets to be a man of affairs he will find it almost impossible to do it. This will help keep the devil out of his life. The busy young man, who is careful about his time, furnishes very little opportunity for the devil to do his work.

"With the present facilities for obtaining learning there is absolutely no excuse for the ignorance that we find among the young men of today.

"The waste of money is another thing that should engage serious thought. One of the greatest sins of young men is extravagance. A gentleman in our city of wide influence and great knowledge, and a man who knows young men, said to me recently, 'I believe that 75 per cent of the young men of today live beyond their income.'

"What can we expect of the future business men of the country when such is true of our young men?

"I think girls are responsible largely for it. They encourage the waste of money. They are perfectly content to let a young man of small wages spend more money on them than he can afford. Girls know about what the average man gets for his labor, and they have no right to encourage extravagance.

"Think of a young man spending two or three dollars a week for flowers and the like to adorn his best girl. Perhaps some of them do need a bit of fixing up, but woe to the young man who starts out in that business.

"Young men ought to set apart some of their earnings. It is a good rule to follow, never to spend all of one's income.

Learn To Say "No."

"Again, a young man who wants to resist the devil must learn to say 'no.' I believe this is the very best lesson for life. It is mighty hard sometimes, but it pays.

"It was hard for him to refuse to worhe sat at the table and refused to drink wine. It looked for a time that he forfeited every prospect that he had of favor with the king. But not so, the king, though a wicked man, was bound to recognize the character in a young man who could say 'no.'

"It wos hard for him to refuse to worship idols. Certainly it looked hard when they thrust him into the den of lions. But God was watching the man who had keyed his life to resist wrong doing.

It was hard for Joseph in bondage to resist the witchery of the wife of Potiphar. It looked for a time that he had shut the only door by which he might escape, but not so. What the average man of the world would call a shut door was one of the things that gave him a world-wide opportunity.

"It was hard for Job, when his body was covered with sores and his wife turned her back to him, to remain firm and refuse to turn his back upon God. But it was the only thing under the sun that brought victory.

"But hard or easy, the young man of today whose life is to count has got to practice saying 'no.'

"I once met a distinguished member of the British parliament. We were together some time and he gave me a bit of his history. He said: 'I was reared a poor boy. I went to the city when a young man. I got a good position and made friends of some of the so-called best people.

"'One day I received an invitation to attend a reception at the home of a very wealthy man. I felt flattered that I should be invited to go there to meet those elegant young ladies. I rigged myself up the best I could. When I got there I found an especially attractive party. I had never been to such a place before, and hence I was at a loss to know what to do. Of course a young man under such circumstances is expected to do what he is told. I had not been there long before the daughter of the man of the house came to me, and, taking her seat by my side, asked if I would be her partner in a game of cards. Just then a struggle began within. I had promised my mother never to play cards. What should I do? I finally said: "You must excuse me. I promised my mother when I left home that I would never touch cards. I hope you will not think me rude, it is for my mother's sake." I noticed that there came playing over her face an expression of contempt. She was not rude to me, but there were evident signs of disapproval. I felt the sting, but, nevertheless, I made up my mind to remain firm. If a man ever felt like a fool I did that night, but I kept saying to myself, "I will not play cards; I promised my mother I would not, and I will not."

"'The next day I received a note from the old gentleman of the house, saying, "Please call at my office." I did not know what it meant, but rather thought the old man was going to give me a tongue lashing for refusing to play cards with his daughter.

How Resistance Pays.

"'When I got to his private office, he slipped his chair close up to mine, and said: "You were at my house last night?" "Yes," said I. "Well," said he, "I have a great business, and I want to get the best young man I can find to carry it on. I want them to learn the business, and then take it off my hands. The girls told me about your refusing to play cards last night, because you promised your mother you would not do it. Of course they laughed over it, but I have been thinking about it. It indicates that you have a degree of firmness that the average young man has not. I want you in this business of mine."

"'It did not take long for us to get together, and I became one of the members of that firm, and not only that, but for years represented my country in the house of parliament.'

"It took nerve for that young man from the country to take that stand that night, but just such nerve as he manifested is the nerve that the world wants today in the young men who are to take the places of trust. What are you going to do when the devil comes to lead you astray? Suppose he comes through some bewitching woman, are you going to play the coward, or take a firm stand and say no? Your whole future, young man, depends upon what you say under such circumstances.

"Do you say, 'I would give the world if I could quit this or that?' Suppose society does tolerate these things: Society is rotten. We all know that. It tolerates the wine cup, the ballroom, the theater, the card table, and the like, but what about your conscience? What about your training? Have you trained yourself at any point in your life to say no? It is discipline that you need; it is discipline that you must have, if your life is to triumph.

The Greatest Need.

"But, finally, the greatest need of all is the realization of the plan of God in one's life.

"I shall never forget my own experience in facing this great fact. Early in my teens I felt a distinct impression to preach the gospel. I did not want to do it. My ambition was to be a doctor. But the impression lasted with me, and it could not be thrown off. I do not suppose that there was a day for eight or ten years that I did not have this impression in some way or other.

"The only persons that knew about it were my mother and pastor. I shall never forget the day when I told my mother about it. She said, 'That has been my wish for you all my life.' It was about all she could say, for she realized that it was a matter that I would have to decide for myself.

"I finished my preparation, and was a full-fledged doctor of medicine. But the impression continued. Much of the time during this period, I would plunge into known sin in order to drown the feelings that I had, but such only made me feel the more.

"Finally, God carried me through a series of afflictions, such as few young men have, and I promised Him that if He would spare me, I would surrender to His plan for my life. But I came very near breaking my promise, just like thousands of others have done. Friends got around me and persuaded me that it was a pity for a young man who had prepared himself for another profession, and who was succeeding in it, to give it up and enter one in which he had no experience. I thought so myself, and so began to retrace my steps.

"About this time, I heard a sermon by a minister not noted for any special gifts, but a plain, simple talker.

"He was a man who did not stay in the ministry very long; indeed, I think the sermon I heard was close to the last he ever preached. The text of the sermon was 'Thy will be done.' He did not preach more than fifteen minutes, but that was enough for me. When I got back to my room, I said to my wife, 'That text tonight has settled my future. It makes no difference what other people say; they can call me a fool, a lunatic, or anything else they like, but, as for me, I here and now say, 'Thy will be done.'

"That was the greatest moment of my life. I had been a Christian many years, but up till that minutes I was not surrendered to the 'will of God.' I have often thought, 'Suppose I had listened to the world that night?' God be praised that I had the courage to listen to Him.

"Is it not strange that everybody can not see that this is the best thing for them to do? God has a plan for every life. He has a plan for everything that He created. Your life and mine is intended to fit in a place prepared by Him. What a pity that we fail to yield ourselves to His plan!

"Too many of us are willing to follow where He leads, provided we may be allowed to make our own exceptions. What He wants is perfect submission to His plan. Oh, young men, this is a mighty truth for you. Now is the time for Him to get control of your life. Yield to Him now; step inside Gethsemane's gate with the Lord, and there kneeling with Him before the Father, say, 'Thy will be done.'

UNITARIAN.

Moore Sanborn preached at the Unitarian church yesterday morning on "The Salvage of Civilization" to a congregation completely filling the church. During his sermon he said:

Educated man turns into gold what the barbarian threw away.

***

The waste of savagery has been transformed into the wealth of civilization.

***

Georgia is no richer in natural resources than when Oglethorpe first stepped upon the soil, but we have learned to develop them, creating new sources of wealth.

***

The Armours are millionaires because they sold what had been thrown away as useless. The wealth of Standard Oil has been gained by the utilization of by-products more than through its monopoly.

***

There is no more wind or water or electricity in the world than there was a thousand years ago, but men have learned to harness their power into wealth makers.

***

Education was once for a select few, and the proletariat had only a philosophy of pain. The modern public world has built the public school to give the mind of every boy and girl a chance to know and grow.

***

Government has been lifting the waste to manhood. Julius Caesar and splendid Louis were the state.

***

Feudalism brought more men to mastery. The guilds gave toilers a taste of power. Our fathers built broad the vase of a democracy that is to give every man a mastery and a square deal. The future is to give all classes citizenship and self control on every continent of the rolling sphere.

***

Jesus sought the refuse of life for his disciples and his followers. He reached under men to lift them up. He touched the common people till they rose to do his will.

***

"Salvation for all, damnation for none" will be the cry of the church when it fully deserves the right to the name of Christian.

***

If God created a devil to steal his children and keep them from Him without hope of recovery, does he deserve our worship and our love?

***

"I believe in the Father almighty" is impeached and denied by all who hold the orthodox doctrine of hell.

ST. ANTHONY.

Rev. Father Jackson yesterday at the morning service urged and exhorted the people to attend the Lenten services on Wednesdays and Fridays. He preached on the meaning and observance of Lent, saying in part:

"And the tempter coming said to Him." Matt. 4. God wills that all men should be saved, and Lent reminds us emphatically of the truths of these words. Many of the mysteries of the life of Christ to which the church refers during Lent in the gospels at mass, are evidences that Christ came into the world to teach men how to live in order to gain salvation, especially the mysteries of his public life which ended with His sufferings and death upon the cross. God, it is true, allows satan to tempt us, but only in order to prove our fidelity and to reward us the more in the life to come.

On the first day of Lent the church reminds us of the certainty and proximity of death. She does this because so many souls, though ransomed by the blood of Christ, are lost on account of their forgetfulness of death. What is it generally that leads men into temptations and takes from them all strength and courage to fight it? His sinful inclinations, his desire for the goods honors and pleasures of this world, together with the forgetfulness of the certainty and nearness of death. Oh, that each one of us would each morning repeat the words of the church on Ash Wednesday, "Remember, man that thou art dust, and that to dust thou shalt return." Think that this day is perhaps our last. If we were to accustom ourselves daily to think of this important truth, then death would find us prepared to meet it. It is astonishing to behold men anxious to provide for a long future devising ways and means to gain comforts and riches, often to the detriment of their immortal souls. It is astonishing because they never give a thought to the shortness and uncertainty of life, and that soon they must say, "My turn has come." Men know that they must die, and yet they do not believe it; but live as if this life were the only one they would ever possess, the only one for which they need care. Hence, their negligence in all that pertains to their salvation. The church requires her children during Lent to awaken and strengthen within their hearts the spirit of self sacrifice. Souls are lost because of the want of the true spirit of repentance and self humiliation. Christ sent His apostles with this message, "Tell the people that if they do not repent they shall all perish." I exhort you in the name of God to live in retirement and meditation during Lent, and to devote more time to prayer and religious exercises. Be serious and reflect upon the great eternal verities, death, hell, judgment and heaven.

WESLEY MEMORIAL.

Rev. Frank Eakes, pastor of Wesley Memorial Church, preached a strong and earnest sermon yesterday morning, taking as his basis the text, "Go, ye, into all the world, and preach the Gospel to every creature, beginning first at Jerusalem and in Judea and in Samaria and in the uttermost parts of the earth."

The general theme of the discourse was that the church and the Bible, as the Word of God, were sent for the redemption of the whole world—the world in all aspects and every condition and phase of life. The Gospel to be preached by means of which this redemption is to be accomplished, is tersely and comprehensively expressed in the words of the golden rule, "Do unto others as ye would they should do unto you." All questions are finally to be settled by this rule and this only; all ills to which human flesh is heir are to be cured by this medicine and by this alone. It matters not that a church may have a beautiful edifice, a stately service and a well-born and well dressed membership, if that church fails to carry and to preach the Gospel message of loving others as we love ourselves.

The church and the Gospel of Jesus Christ stand for and have to do with all questions that interest men; with everything that affects men's lives, from a convention to determine the best fertilizer by which to redeem the soils of the world up to a service having for its purpose the highest spiritual development of human character.

The church and the Gospel stand for the solution of every problem confronting us, whatever it may be, the so-called race problem in the south, the labor problem of the north, social and domestic problems everywhere, the political problems of our own nation and of the world. Each and all of these must be finally solved, and can only be solved by the application of the golden rule. It may be hard for us to apprehend, but God loves the Chinamen, the Japanese, the African, as much as he loves the white man.

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When we say that Eclipse Catarrh Cure gives instant relief from that disagreeable, offensive disease from which so many suffer, we are ready to prove this assertion to your entire satisfaction, without one cent's cost. No matter how long you have been afflicted, no matter how badly stopped up your head may be, the sample which we will send you postpaid will give immediate relief, clear up the clogged air passages, throw off the offensive accumulations, and soothe and heal the delicate, irritated membrane.

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We are anxious for every sufferer to try this great remedy and will send for twenty-five cents in stamps a liberal trial treatment and a pipe to all who will send us their name and address. We have hundreds of letters from grateful patients whom we have cured and will send you also our booklet containing these testimonials and full information about the disease. Do not delay, but write today. Address Eclipse Medicine and Manufacturing Company, Atlanta, Ga.

AUTO LINES 189 MILES LONG.

Cars in Service, Piled on End, 76 Times Higher Than Pike's Peak.

(Cleveland Correspondence New York Tribune.)

Last year the number of manufactories for the building and sale of automobiles in the United States reached seventy, with an aggregate capital of $21,313,000, and the number of machines produced in the factories that year was 29,500, valued at $44,250,000. An industry which shows such a record five years after its establishment is surely one which is entitled to a leading place in the industries of the nation.

It is estimated that the number of automobiles now in service in the United States is more than 100,000, and this figure is increasing with prodigious leaps every year. If they were all lined up on a macadamized road between New York city and Buffalo, they would make a line, estimating their average length at 10 feet, more than 189 miles long. If they were placed 20 feet apart, to give them safety and steerage room, the line would reach from New York city to Rochester. Piled on end, in a penpendicular line, they would attain an altitude seventy-six times greater than that of Pike's Peak, and there would be automobiles enough towerng in the air to bury the great mountain and its supposed heart of gold. The average weight of an automobile is about 2,000 pounds. With this estimate as a basis, the automobiles in use in the United States would reach the enormous weight of 200,000,000 pounds, a figure which can scarcely be realized by the human intellect. In view of such statistics as these, the future of the automobile industry of the United States can hardly be other than one of enormous magnitude.

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"THE JELL-O GIRL"

Chocolate Walnut Jell-O.

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Jell-O comes in 6 fruit flavors: **Lemon, Orange, Raspberry, Strawberry, Chocolate and Cherry.**

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Jell-O received the highest award Gold Medal at St. Louis Exposition, 1904.

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"TAKE THE BIBLE AS IT STANDS"

Dr. White Delivers Address at Westminster Presbyterian.

Rev. John E. White, D.D., the pastor of the Second Baptist church, delivered last night to the Men's League of the Westminster Presbyterian church one of the most forceful discourses ever listened to in that church.

Dr. White was unusually eloquent in his subject matter and handled his theme, "The Things That Cannot Be Changed," in a manner such as brought him words of praise from those present.

This address of Dr. White's has been causing considerable favorable comment wherever delivered. Some few months ago he first gave it at the Second Baptist church. Later he used it in North Carolina, where the press took it up and commented on it for weeks after he had returned to his home.

The subject of the address makes it particularly timely at this time, when so many are advocating the abandonment of old doctrines and the cutting loose from belief in certain parts of Scripture. In forceful words, he urges that the Bible be taken entirely as the word of the living God, and says that in some things which are essentials there can never come a change.

"I love to bring my heart to live close to the things that cannot change," he said. "I love the old, enduring virtues. I like to look upon the sun and realize that it is the same sun which smote the darkness at creation; to look upon the stars and remember that they are the same stars which shone on David where he watched his flock. I love the old, immovable mountains and the home among them, in which the family is held together by the old-fashioned ties of simple affection.

"For the same reason, I love to dwell upon the eternal verities, the changeless qualities of religion. Paul put the truth where all humanity can reach it when he admonished 'Prove all things, hold fast to that which is good.' This is a sword that cuts in two directions. There are men who are always proving things, but who never hold anything fast; and there are others who hold fast to what they cannot and do not care to prove. The former are investigators, whose effort is to see how much of their faith they can abandon; and the latter are they who regard it as disloyal, a sacrilege for a man to put his foot upon their preconceptions.

"But Christianity was born in the open, and came into the world, not to hide in a corner nor to win its victories by subtleties of evasions. Jesus Christ never asked a man to believe in Him except on the ground that He is the way, the truth, and the light. He was ever the soul of candor. 'I go to prepare a place for you,' He told His disciples, 'and if it were not so, I would have told you.' This was as much as to say, 'I have been frank to inform or disabuse your minds of other things.' And so Christians should claim nothing for Christianity which cannot be proven and which cannot bear the test of candor and openness."

He said he likes to think of the great men who have been Christians; and so many of them have been that Gladstone remarked that 66 out of the 70 great men of the nineteenth century were Christians; but he can not rest his faith on that. History will show that Christianity has been the basis of the greatest progressions of the race; but that fact is insufficient to support faith. Even the transformation of rude fishermen into apostles, the conversion of Paul, the miracles, and the career of the apostolic church do not afford fundaments for faith in Christianity. For Christianity must vindicate itself in every life that it is the power of God to the salvation of the soul.

"The most troublesome critics of our time are those who say that the world has had many religions, each of which served well its day and generation and was outworn; that Christianity is merely one of the world's religions, which, having done good, is being outgrown and must yield place to something better, even mythology yielded to theology, alchemy to chemistry, and astrology to astronomy; that Christendom is abandoning its faith as China is abandoning Confucianism.

"What do we say in reply? We can not reply until we have some idea of what Christianity is. That it came to educate, I do not believe, nor that it came to civilize or for the amelioration of social conditions. These are but secondary results of Christianity. Primarily and expressly, Christ came to save the world from sin.

"Because in sin there is no such thing as change, because it is fixed as the stars, Christianity is the final faith of mankind. It meets the permanent necessity of salvation from sin. There are no new sins, no alterations, no improvements; it is as wicked today as it has ever been, and men are doing today the same things they did millenniums ago. We are all face to face with this changeless liability of human nature.

"So also there are no epochs in sorrow. Tears and heartbreakings know no dates. Rachel yet weeps for her children and wills not to be comforted, for they are not, and in countless homes tonight there will be the same grief which bowed the tented wanderers in Chaldea. Another universal liability is sorrow.

"The third certainty is death, which, as Dickens says, came in the same old, old fashion. Now as ever its face is pale, its eyes are hollow, its coming is punctual and ruthless.

"These three changeless verities, sin, sorrow and death, suggest the abiding consciousness in human nature of moral responsibility. When we sin, remorse bites us; when we sorrow, we seek comfort; when we come to die, we reach instinctively for support.

"The sense of guilt for sin has made the deep cry for a redeemer as old as the race. Even Job, perhaps the most ancient character since the creation, was conscious that unless something came between man and his sins, his sins would devour him, for he cried: 'I am afraid of all my sorrows!' C. W. Yerkes, a man who died but the other day, and who had been notoriously vicious in his private life, when he came face to face with death, felt the need of some sort of atonement. He sent messenger after messenger to his wife, whom he had estranged by infidelity to her, to come to him, and when she would not come, did what he could as reparation by leaving his wealth, not to the woman with whom he had sinned and who had amused him, but to her whom he had sinned against." The speaker offered other illustrations of the heart of man crying for atonement.

"God's answer to these three eternal verities is Christ Jesus, a permanent Savior. He is the one demand at the heart of life. Live where you will and sin will know your lodging, sorrow will find you out, and death will come to claim you. There is no escape but by God's way.

That this is true, said Mr. White, he needs no proof but his own experience and his observation of men whom he visits in their sorrow and on their deathbeds. He contrasted the death of Ingersoll, when Charles Broadway Rouss came into the death chamber and quoted his Master, "He may be happier, but we don't know," and when the infidel's wife and daughters clung to the corpse as all that remained of him, with the death of Moody, who mounted as on a chariot to the skies. "And so stood two men. One said: 'I will not have this man Christ Jesus to rule over me. He is content to be an animal. The other yields his will to God and is transformed into the highest type of life—lives in the world, and is yet not of it; works at his task, and yet has meat that others know not of; walks these streets, but with treasure laid up in heaven. He is the saved man."

"The Daylight Corner."



In the spring if your foot has lost its spring, the best tonic is our "new form" shoe.

If your feet are hide-bound, our new calf shoes at $3.50 will give them breathing room; just the kind of a foundation for our high quality suits.

New Spring shapes, high and low cuts, ready for your inspection.

EISEMAN & WEIL,

Head to Foot Outfitters

1 Whitehall St.

Exclusive Agents for "Stetson Special" Derbies and Soft Hats.

Aragon Cafe

Finest in the city. Open from 6 A. M. to midnight. Perfect and prompt service.

DIAMONDS

A Large Stock of carefully selected ...DIAMONDS...

Charles W. Crankshaw,

Diamond Merchant and Jeweler

16 Whitehall St., Century Building

Carpets and Rugs



We are splendidly equipped for Furnishing Floor Coverings—Carpets, Rugs Mattings, and Draperies for Churches, Residences, Hotels, Office Buildings and Theatres.

Correspondence Invited: Samples and estimates sent on application.

J. M. HIGH CO.

Atlanta's Largest Retail Store.

Mrs. R. F. Monnish, M.D.

W. A. Monnish, M. D.

Diseases of Women

25 Years Experience.

Offices at Residence: 349 Peachtree St

Both Phones. Ca

Call for and use Spencer Kellogg old process Linseed Oil. This oil is made by the oldest and most reliable refinery in the United States.

F. J. COOLEDGE & BRO.,

Atlanta. Savannah.

STATE OF GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Superior Court, May Term, 1906—No. 13667—William Martin v. Katie Martin—To Katie Martin, greeting: By order of court, you are hereby notified that on the 3d day of March, 1906, William Martin filed suit against you for divorce, returnable to the May term, 1906, of said court. You are hereby required to be and appear at the May term, 1906, of said court, to be held on the first Monday in May, 1906, then and there to answer the plaintiff's complaint.

Witness the Hon. J. T. Pendleton, judge of said court, this March 3, 1906.

ARNOLD BROYLES, Clerk.

STATE OF GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Fulton Superior Court—May term, 1906—No. 13669—H. B. Hall v. Esther Hall—To Esther Hall, greeting: By order of court you are notified that on the 3d day of March, 1906, H. B. Hall filed suit against you for divorce, returnable to the May term of said court. You are hereby required to be and appear at the May term, 1906, of said court, to be held in and for said county on the first Monday in May, 1906, then and there to answer petitioner's complaint, as in default thereof the court will proceed as to justice shall appertain.

Witness the Hon. J. T. Pendleton, judge of said court, this 3d day of March, 1906.

ARNOLD BROYLES,

Clerk Superior Court Fulton County, Ga.

G. A. K. Stevens, plaintiff's attorney.

The Keeley Cure

A Scientific Treatment for Whiskey, Opium, Morphine, Cocaine, Chloral, Tobacco and Neurasthenia or Nerve Exhaustion.

The Only Keeley Institute in Georgia

635 Capitol Ave., ATLANTA, GA.

2,000 Dozen Collars

----Including All Styles. Arrived Saturday.

This is an announcement that it gives us great pleasure to make and one that will be a source of gratification to our customers.

For some weeks past labor troubles at the factory have delayed the execution of our orders and our stock of collars was becoming badly broken, much to the inconvenience of our patrons and ourselves.

But the assortment is now complete, including all the staple styles and several new shapes that fashion favors for Spring wear. They're the best collars to be had at ***10 cents,*** and our laundry feature doubles their value.

Daniel Brothers Co.,

45-47 Peachtree---Opposite Walton St.

EVERY mile covered by the circulation of The Constitution affords golden opportunities to those who patronize the Classified columns. You're no exception. : : : : :

WANTED HELP—MALE.

WILL $100 per month interest you? Wanted man in every town in Georgia. If you are a judge of a mule or horse apply to the Atlanta Mutual Live Stock Insurance Co., 729 Candler bldg., Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED—For U. S. army: ablebodied unmarried men, between ages of 21 and 35; citizens of United States; of good character and temperate habits; who can speak, read and write English. For information, apply to recruiting officer, Temple Court bldg., Atlanta, Ga., or 402 Cherry st., Macon, Ga.

WANTED—Ten colored men. Apply to Atlanta Trunk Factory, corner of Madison ave. and Packard st.

10c WILL GET the best hair cut in town; shave and shine 10c; singe 10c; first-class white barbers. No. 4 E. Mitchell st.

$15 FOR FULL COURSE in Atlanta Barber College. Ten positions for every graduate. Can nearly earn expenses before completed. 162 Whitehall st.

WANTED—One first-class wheel cupola tender; good wages and steady work to the right man. Texas, care Constitution.

MEN and boys wanted to learn plumbing, bricklaying, plastering trades; pays $5 a day. Coyne Bros. Co., New York, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis. Free catalog.

WANTED—Experienced salesman for Reader Magazine and Riley Poems. Liberal commissions. No boozers wanted. C. G. A., 301 Eng.-Amer. bldg.

STENOGRAPHER WANTED—Must be thoroughly competent; no beginners; furnish references and state salary expected. Address Western Steel Car and Foundry Company, Anniston, Ala.

WANTED—Young man as invoice clerk; must be rapid, accurate at figures, and a willing worker. Salary about $70 per month. If possible, call; otherwise, write. W. T. Furney, Asst. Pur. Agent, Western Steel Car and Foundry Co., Anniston, Ala.

WANTED—Men to learn barber trade. Splendid time to begin. Busy season soon. Few weeks completes. Top wages paid graduates. Positions waiting. Best trade in the world for poor man. Little expense. Write nearest branch. Moler Barber College, St. Louis, Mo., or New Orleans, La.

WANTED—Ten colored men. Apply to Atlanta Trunk Factory, corner of Madison ave. and Packard st.

MOLER'S BARBER COLLEGE, NEW YORK CITY—More students wanted. Eight weeks completes. Wages Saturdays. Tools donated. Diplomas awarded. Board provided. Positions guaranteed when through. Write for free catalogue.

WANTED—A colored engineer. Apply to C. J. A., 212 1-2 Edgewood ave.

WANTED—A manager for our Atlanta office. One capable of securing and handling agents for the sale of industrial stocks and bonds. Must be a producer himself. A rare opening for the right party. Address A., 707 Calvert building, Baltimore, Md.

WANTED HELP—FEMALE.

WE can give regular employment to twenty-five young ladies in our sewing room. Our work is not hard to learn, and pays well after learning. Experienced help are making from $6.50 to $10.50 per week, and beginners will be paid while learning. Apply Nunnally Bros. & McCrea, 36 W. Alabama street.

WANTED—AGENTS.

PORTRAIT AGENTS wanted. Write for prices on enlarging portraits. L. Platt, Artist, New Era bldg., Chicago.

AGENTS—Learn to fit glasses by sending for our fee book on the eye. It will tell you all about it; get a profession that pays you from $75 to $150 per month; the optical profession will do it for you; no field so pleasant, profitable or so little worked; no longer necessary to work for some one else at a meager salary. We are sending our booklet free; it will tell how you may become an optician. A postal card will bring it by return mail. Jacksonian Optical College, Dept. A 39, Jackson, Mich.

WANTED—SALESMEN.

TRAVELING salesman on commission to carry three samples of men's shoes to retail at $2. Ready sellers everywhere. State territory, experience, references, etc. All Leather Shoe Factory, Baltimore, Md.

YOU will be surprised to find doctors, lawyers, teachers, business men and women of wealth and culture calling on Gypsy Thelma, 39 Whitehall st., for advice on matters of love, health and business every day.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

BRAMBACH PIANOS.
ESTABLISHED 1823.
Write for special bargain.
BECHT PIANO CO., 62 N. FORSYTH.

E. P. BURNS, 417-18 Century building. Bell 'phone 1299; insurance law, adjustments of claims, revisions and settlement of policies.

HAVE "specialty" of merit that will positively keep railroad coaches, street cars, fine carriages, hearses and automobiles out of the paint shop for years. Want "live" man, with capital, to finance it for two-thirds of profits. No triflers need reply. Crawford, 141 Spring st.

PERSONAL.

DAVID W. YARBROUGH,
MASTER PLUMBER.
'Phones 1255. 20 E. Hunter St.

LARGEST wholesale and retail bicycle supply house in the south. Alexander-Elyea Company, Atlanta, Ga.

DR. EDMONDSON'S Tansy, Pennyroyal and Cotton Root Pills, a safe and reliable treatment for painful and suppressed menstruation, irregularities and similar obstructions. Trial box by mail, 50 cents. Frank Edmondson & Bro., manufacturing chemists, 14 South Broad Street, Atlanta, Ga.

NAMES AND ADDRESSES—We can furnish classified lists of farmers, doctors, lawyers, merchants, county officials, ministers, newly married couples, babies, new business houses, names of people building houses, electric light plants, water works, bridges or barns. Press clippings of every conceivable nature from all the weekly and daily newspapers. Send for prices. Harrison's Southern Press Clipping Bureau, Austell building, Atlanta, Ga.

20 PER CENT discount on all monuments in stock. Cherokee Marble and Granite Works. Hunter st. and Piedmont avenue.

I MAKE a specialty of high grade watch work. Bell 'phone 1522. I will send after your clock. All work guaranteed. W. M. McNeal, Jeweler, 6 Central ave.

KROM'S Medicated Skin, Scalp and Hair Soap. Sold at drug and department stores. Ask for it or write J. J. Krom, Scalp and Hair Specialist, 613 The Grand, Atlanta, Ga.

MONEY TO LOAN.

SOUTHERN LOAN AND DISCOUNT CO. MAKES LOANS TO RESPONSIBLE SALARIED PEOPLE. 117½ WHITEHALL STREET.

MEHLIN & SONS PIANOS.
High in quality, also price.
Becht Piano Co., 62 N. Forsyth.

Established 1890.
WEYMAN & CONNORS, EQUITABLE.
Mortgage loans on real estate.

WE have some money of clients to lend upon Atlanta real estate. Only delay time to approve title by our firm. Jackson & Orme, 215 Equitable bldg.

THE Union Savings Bank buys purchase money notes and lends money on improved Atlanta property at reasonable rates. Bell 'phone 769. Gould building.

MONEY on hand to lend at 5 per cent in sums of $500 and over; long or short time; supply unlimited; also money for purchase money and notes. W. A. Foster, room 24, Inman bldg. Second floor.

THE ATLANTA DISCOUNT CO.
A RESPONSIBLE CONCERN MAKING LOANS WITHOUT REAL ESTATE SECURITY.
817-818 CENTURY BUILDING.

MONEY to loan at 5, 6 and 7 per cent interest, according to security offered. Small expense and prompt attention. Only on real estate in and near Atlanta. S. B. Turman.

MONEY ADVANCED TO SALARIED PEOPLE; ALSO OTHERS WITH GOOD INDORSEMENT. AMERICAN INVESTMENT CO., 704 CANDLER BUILDING. 'Phone 1915.

MONEY LOANED SALARIED PEOPLE and others, without security, easy payments, offices 53 principal cities. D. H. Tolman, room 324, Austell building.

MONEY LOANED ON REAL ESTATE. 3 TO 5 YEARS, 6 PER CENT. JOHN CAREY, 18 EAST ALABAMA STREET.

SPECIAL HOME FUNDS to lend; any amount, 4 1-2, 5 and 6 per cent. Write or call S. W. Carson, 24 South Broad.

FARM LOANS—We are placing loans on Georgia farms at the lowest rates ever offered. The Southern Mortage Co., Gould building.

LOANS made on property in or convenient to Atlanta. Money here. No delay. W. P. Patillo, 1218 Century.

CHEAP local and eastern money for quick loans on Atlanta, Fulton county or DeKalb cunty property. Ansley & Ferris, 10 East Alabama.

MONEY TO LOAN on real estate at very lowest rates. No delays. Chas. Herman, Rooms 202-3 Temple Court.

LOST.

LOST—Black and white setter dog, large spots on back, black head. Return 175 Angier ave., get reward. Harvey Wilson.

LOST, strayed or stolen, a nine-months-old brindle bull terrier, with white chest, short tail and pointed ears. 'Phone Dr. E. G. Ballenger, 21 E. Third st.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

BRAMBACH PIANOS.
ESTABLISHED 1823.

GET our prices on grasses, clover and grain seeds. McMillan Seed Co., No. 23 S. Broad street.

YOST typewriter, No. 4; good condition, with a $20 leather case; will sell for $22.50 on terms of $7.50 cash and $5 per month. BUTLER TYPEWRITER CO., 1008 4th Nat. Bank bldg.

WOODWORKING Machinery and Saw Machine Tools. About 80 Machines must be sold at once. Richards Machine Co., 609 Hemphill Avenue.

'PHONE 1920—56 North Broad street—if you want furniture, musical instruments or household goods packed and shipped or refinished or repaired. P. H. Snook.

BUGGY FOR SALE, $49, first-class leather quarter top buggy, guaranteed, and a set of harness for $6.49. Golden Eagle Buggy Co., 158 Edgewood ave.

FOR SALE—Roller-top, dust-proof desk, and Blickensderfer typewriter practically new. At 74 N. Broad street.

EDWIN A. HARDIN COMPANY have moved their offices and salesroom from No. 3 Edgewood avenue, to No. 424-425 Candler building, and have for sale a large stock of second-hand typewriters of all makes, at prices that can't be duplicated elsewhere. All makes rented and repaired. Satisfaction guaranteed. Address No. 425 Candler building. Bell telephone No. 1683.

ADJUSTING and cleaning by our expert typewriter mechanics enhances the value, prolongs the life and insures the best work. Hardin & Co., best typewriter repairers south, 3 Edgewood avenue. 'Phone 52. One hundred standard typewriters $20 up.

100 REMINGTONS, Smiths, etc., $20 up. We buy, sell, rent, repair and exchange all makes. Largest dealers and best repairers south. Hardin & Co., 3 Edgewood avenue. Phone 52.

NOTICE TO GAS USERS.
FOR WELSBACH, Kent or Air Light mantles go to Kent Light House, now at No. 1 Viaduct place, Emory-Steiner building.

ONE HUNDRED REMINGTONS, Smiths, etc., $20 up. We buy, sell, rent, repair and exchange all makes. Largest dealers and best repairers south. Hardin & Co., are still at 3 Edgewood avenue. 'Phone 52.

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS

SECOND-HAND furniture. Will pay cash or exchange for new furniture. We sell on easy payments. Bell 'phone 4737, L., 123 Marietta street.

THE KENT LIGHT HOUSE has moved to No. 1 Viaduct place, Emory-Steiner building. 'Phone 4848.

WANTED—Large Shetland pony; must be young, city broke and perfectly gentle. Address, with description, W. B., care Constitution.

WANT to buy for immediate delivery one 10-horse power, double drum hoisting engine on frame; one 20-horse power portable boiler—wood burner. Wire or write Hugger Bros., Montgomery, Ala.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OUR engraving plant is complete. We are specially fitted for making half-tones of the finest quality. The product of our factory is as fine as can be turned out in the east or west. For prices and particulars, address Southern Engraving Company, Atlanta, Ga., second floor Constitution building.

W. B. BURKE, Auctioneer.

58 MARIETTA STREET—Opposite post-office. Parties desiring to dispose of their household goods at auction, merchants their stocks, etc., desiring the services of an expert auctioneer and valuator, please consult me. Satisfaction guaranteed.

FOR RENT—HOUSES.

FOR RENT—Houses, stores, offices and rooms in any part of the city. Call and we will take you to see anything on our list. M. L. Thrower, renting agent, 39 North Forsyth st.

GET our weekly rent bulletin, giving description of everything to rent. We move tenants free; see notice. John J. Woodside, renting agent, 12 Auburn ave.

TWO of the best new four-room houses in Atlanta. Call 183 Cooper street. Mrs. Essie Holcombe.

FOR RENT—FURNISHED HOUSES.

FOR RENT—Completely furnished, artistic modern house; best north side location; vacant first of May. Will not rent for boarding house, and only to those having best references. Ans. "Furnished House," care Constitution.

FOR RENT—APARTMENTS

SAVOY APARTMENTS, 11 West Baker, overlooking Peachtree street and all north Atlanta, are now ready for occupancy; steam heat, hot and cold water, tinted walls, electric appliances and every convenience; roomy, bright, elegant and exclusive. See them; then see Edwin A. Hardin, president, 3 Edgewood avenue. 'Phone 52.

SEEDS.

SEED sorghum, millet, rye, peas, corn, early amber orange and redtop sorghum. Best field seed corn. Send for samples and prices of sorghum and corn before buying. Quote peas if you want to sell. T. H. Williams.

WM. WILSON.

ALL KINDS of painting and decorating, plain painting, Furlo decorating, tinting, burlaps, paper, etc. Bell 'phone 4364-M. Office 300 Lowndes bldg.

EXPERT EYE FITTING.

EYES examined and glasses fitted, according to modern scientific methods. Prices reasonable, satisfaction guaranteed. Expert opticians in attendance. Established 1870. A. K. Hawkes, optician.

FOR EXCHANGE.

REAL ESTATE exchanges—See Chas. P. Glover & Co., 716 Prudential bldg.

WANTED REAL ESTATE.

R. O. MEDLOCK CO.
REAL ESTATE AGENTS
3 Edgewood Ave. 'Phone 3794.

SEWING MACHINES RENTED.

WE rent new Singer and W. & W. machines, with complete set of attachments, for $2 per month. Prompt delivery. Both 'phones 1893. Singer Sewing Machine Co., 79 Whitehall st.

MEDICAL.

OPIUM, whisky, morphine. I have been curing these addictions for years; no pain; no depression; satisfaction guaranteed. Write for particulars. C. R. Giles, M. D., 591 Whitehall st., Atlanta, Ga.

IT IS GOPHER OIL, the universal LINIMENT and OINTMENT. Rub or apply, to anything that hurts—it cures. Druggists here sell it.

GARDEN SEED READY.

BEGIN to plant peas, onion sets, potatoes, asparagus and rhubarb roots, turnips, spinach, salsify. Fruit trees and the wonderful New Phenomenal raspberry as big as a peach. Mark W. Johnson Seed Co.

FIELD, garden and flower, all kinds, any quantity; sweetpeas in bulk. 'Phone or write E. D. Davis, 155 Decatur st.; both phones 18. 230 Peters st., Atlanta phone 14.

REPAIRING.

FURNITURE, office fixtures, etc., repaired. Upholstering done. Packing and shipping a specialty. 6 Trinity ave. Bell phone 1426.

DYEING AND CLEANING.

SOUTHERN DYE AND CLEANING WORKS, main office 38 North Forsyth street. Skillful, prompt and reliable.

OLD HATS made new for 35c up. Full styles, best work. Hats dyed black or brown. Out-of-town orders given prompt and careful attention. Acme Hatters 6½ Whitehall street.

PLUMBING AND GAS FITTING.

BELLINGRATH PLUMBING CO., 25 South Pryor. Bell 'phone 1192; Atlanta 784. All new work guaranteed one year.

BIG SENSATIONAL FURNITURE SALE AT OUR SALESROOM,

56-58 NORTH BROAD STREET.

Of $10,000 worth of elegant factory furniture samples, at almost one-half original price. Nothing like it ever shown in Atlanta. Old mahogany, golden oak, San Domingo mahogany and Mission suits and odd pieces for halls, dining rooms, bed rooms, sitting rooms and parlors. These beautiful samples are direct from exposition floors in the east and west, and will interest safe, cautious, money saving cash furniture buyers. Hotels and apartment houses, and can be bought at and less than factory cost. Don't wait, and don't throw your money away in high-price furniture stores.

$50—swell glass book cases, manufacturer's cost $28.50
$50 elegant combination desks, factory cost $27.50
$150 magnificent glass-door wardrobe, factory cost $65.00
$175 golden oak chamber suit, factory cost $110
$90 sideboards, factory cost $55.00
$50 sideboards, factory cost $28.50
$60 sideboards, factory cost $35.00
The best $20, $25 and $30 sideboards in the south.
$75 hat racks, factory cost $46.00
$10, $20, $30 and $40 hat racks at half price.
100 iron beds, $1.75, $2.75, $4.75, $6.75; worth double.
The best iron spring, only $2.99
$10 felt mattresses, only $6.50

Every article on our floors cut almost one-half the old price.

500 rugs and art squares, Axminster, Smyrna and Wiltons, with 100 rolls China and Japan mattings, at sensational prices. Our sample room prices will give you nearly $200 worth furniture for $100 in cash. Try it. P. H. SNOOK FURNITURE CO.

IRON SAFES.

We carry the only exclusive line of Iron Safes and Screw-Door Maganese Bank Safes in Atlanta. Ellis & Howard, 26 South Broad street.

A. J. WEST & CO.

Second Floor Century Bldg. Phone 1754.

WINTER PLACE—13 acres, splendidly improved, between Atlanta and Decatur. This estate must be wound up and divided, and we will sell at low price.

ATLANTA HEIGHTS—28 acres, 1,200 feet on Peachtree, full view of Atlanta. Special price on application.

CAPITOL AVE.—Splendid home. $4,000.

FORREST AVE.—New 8-room, modern residence, $5,250.

TEN VACANT LOTS—Level and pretty, on Glenn street, $1,050.

MANUFACTURING SITE—Substantial improvements, street cars in front, and Southern railway on other front, 75 cents on the dollar.

New Home, Washington St.

$6,250 WILL BUY a house, just completed, equipped with all modern conveniences, on a lot 50x200, convenient to both Washington and Lakewood car lines. The house was designed by the well-known architects, Pugin & Sons, and is a happy combination of comfort, beauty and convenience. We will make terms to the right party. Apply No. 540 Washington st.

FREE DIRT.

1,000 CUBIC yards to be removed from No. 29 Garnett street. L. W. Rogers, 97 S. Forsyth.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

Trains Leave Atlanta, New Terminal Station, corner Mitchell and Madison Avenue.

4:15 A. M.—NO. 28 DAILY. Local to Birmingham, making all stops; arriving in Birmingham 10:15 a. m.

5:20 A. M.—No. 13 DAILY. "CHICAGO AND CINCINNATI LIMITED." A solid vestibuled train, Atlanta to Cincinnati without change. Sleeping car service to Chicago, composed of vestibuled day coaches and Pullman drawing room sleeping cars; arrives Rome 7:30 a. m.; Chattanooga 9:45 a. m.; Cincinnati 7:30 p. m.; Louisville 8:15 p. m.; Chicago 7:23 a. m. Cafe car service. All meals between Atlanta and Cincinnati.

6:20 A. M.—NO. 30 DAILY to Griffin and Columbus; arrives Griffin 7:11 a. m.; Columbus 9:50 a. m.

6:15 A. M.—NO. 1 DAILY—Local to Macon, Brunswick and Jacksonville. Makes all stops, arriving Macon 8:55 a. m.; Brunswick 4 a. m.; Jacksonville 7:40 p. m.

7:00 A. M.—NO. 65 DAILY.—Pullman to Birmingham, Memphis, Kansas City and Colorado Springs; arrives Kansas City 9:45 a. m. and Colorado Springs 8:15 a. m.

7:50 A. M.—NO. 12 DAILY.—Local to Charlotte, Danville and Richmond.

7.55 A. M.—NO. 7 DAILY.—Chattanooga.

11:46 A. M.—NO. 6 DAILY EXCEPT MONDAY.—Chicago and Florida Special. A Solid Vestibuled Pullman Train to St. Augustine, Fla. Arrives Jacksonville 6:50 p. m.; Brunswick 7:50 p. m.; St. Augustine 10:00 p. m. Dining Car Serves all meals between Atlanta and Jacksonville.

12 NOON.—NO. 38 DAILY.—Washington and Southwestern Limited. Sleeping, observation and club cars through without change. Dining cars serve all meals en route. Arrive Washington 6:42 a. m.; New York 12:43 p. m.

1:00 P. M.—NO. 40 DAILY.—New York express. Day coaches between Atlanta and Washington. Sleepers between Atlanta, Charlotte, Richmond and Washington. Arrives Richmond 7 a. m.; Washington 10:15 a. m.; New York 3:15 p. m.

12:15 NOON.—NO. 8 DAILY.—Local for Macon; arriving Macon 2:40 p. m.

4:10 P. M.—NO. 10 DAILY.—Macon and Hawkinsville.

4:15 P. M.—NO. 37 DAILY.—Pullman sleeping car and day coaches to Birmingham and Memphis; arrives Birmingham 9:15 p. m.; Memphis 7:15 a. m.

4:30 P. M.—NO. 22 DAILY.—Griffin and Columbus. Pullman palace sleeping car and day coaches.

4:30 P. M.—NO. 18 DAILY, except Sunday. "Air Line Belle" to Toccoa.

4:35 P. M.—No. 26 DAILY.—Local to Fayetteville and Fort Valley.

4:50 P. M.—NO. 15 DAILY.—Through drawing room and sleeping cars to Cincinnati. Arrive Rome 7:20 p. m.; Dalton 8:36 p. m.; Chattanooga 10:15 p. m.; Memphis 8:20 a. m.; Louisville 8:50 a. m.; St. Louis 5 p. m.; Cincinnati 8:10 a. m. Sleeper Chattanooga to Louisville.

8:15 P. M.—NO. 25 DAILY—Makes all stops. Local to Hefiin; arrives Hefiing 9.50 p. m.

8:00 P. M.—NO. 5—DAILY except Sunday. CHICAGO AND FLORIDA SPECIAL. A Solid Vestibuled Pullman Train to Cincinnati. Club Car to Cincinnati, Observation Sleeping Car to Louisville. Through Sleeping Cars to Chicago, Cleveland and Detroit. Arrives Rome 8:05 p. m.; Chattanooga 10:25 p. m.; Cincinnati 7:55 a. m.; Louisville 8:50 a. m.; Toledo 2:20 p. m.; Detroit 4:10 p. m.; Cleveland 3:00 p. m.; Chicago 5:30 p. m. Dining Car serves dinner between Atlanta and Chattanooga.

10:20 P. M.—NO. 18. "THE FLORIDA TRAIN." Local sleeper Atlanta to Brunswick. Atlanta to Jacksonville. Vestibuled coaches Atlanta to Jacksonville. Dining car serves breakfast. Arrives Macon 2:35 midnight; Jacksonville 8:50 a. m.; Brunswick 8:00 a. m.

11:15 P. M.—NO. 14 DAILY.—Florida Limited. A Solid Vestibuled train to St. Augustine, Fla. Through Sleeping Cars and Day Coaches to Jacksonville and St. Augustine. Arrives Jacksonville 8:50 a. m.; Brunswick 8:00 a. m.; St. Augustine 10:00 a. m. Cafe Car serves Breakfast between Jesup and St. Augustine.

11:35 P. M.—NO. 97. NIGHT TRAIN TO BIRMINGHAM. Pullman sleeper and day coaches. Sleeper open to 10 p. m. Arrives Birmingham 5:20 a. m.

12 NIGHT.—NO. 36 DAILY.—United States Fast Mail. Solid vestibuled train. Sleeping cars to New York, Richmond and Asheville. Coaches to Washington. Dining cars serve all meals en route. Arrives Washington 9:30 p. m.; New York 6:23 a. m.

Ticket Office—Corner Peachtree and Wall streets. Peters building, and new Terminal station. 'Phones: City office, 142 main; depot, No. 2, on Terminal exchange.

RAILROAD SCHEDULES.

Showing the Arrival and Departure of Passenger Trains of the Following Roads.

WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.

Arrive From—		Depart To—	
*Nashville	7 10 am	*Nashville	8 35 am
Marietta	8 55 am	Marietta	12 10 pm
*Chicago	10 24 am	*Chattanooga	4 50 pm
*Chattanooga	11 45 am	Marietta	6 30 pm
Marietta	2 50 pm	*Chicago	7 13 pm
*Nashville	7 35 pm	*Nashville	8 50 pm

CENTRAL OF GEORGIA RAILWAY.

Arrive daily from:		Depart daily to:	
Savannah	7:20 am	Macon	12:20 am
Jacksonville	7:50 am	Savannah	8:00 am
Macon	11:40 am	St. Augustine	10 55 am
Savannah	5:05 pm	Macon	4:00 pm
St. Augustine	6 51 pm	Savannah	9:15 pm
Macon	7:55 pm	Jacksonville	8:30 pm

ATLANTA AND WEST POINT RAILROAD.

Arrive From—		Depart To—	
*Selma	11 40 am	*Montgomery	5 30 am
Montgomery	7:45 pm	*Montgomery	12 45 pm
*Selma	11 35 pm	*Selma	4 20 pm
LaGrange	3:20 am	LaGrange	8 50 pm
*Montgomery	3:40 pm	*Montgomery	11 15 pm

*Daily, all other trains daily except Sunday.

All trains of Atlanta and West Point Railroad Company arrive at and depart from Atlanta Terminal station, corner Mitchell street and Madison avenue.

GEORGIA RAILROAD.

Arrive From—		Depart To—	
*Augusta	8 00 pm	*Augusta	7 45 am
Conyers	6 46 am	Lithonia	10 05 am
Covington	7 46 am	*Augusta	3 00 pm
*Augusta	12 30 pm	Conyers	5 00 pm
Lithonia	3 25 pm	Covington	6 10 pm
*Augusta	8 15 pm	*Augusta	11 45 pm

*Daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILROAD.

Arrive From—		Depart To—	
Norfolk	7 40 am	Birmingham	8 00 am
Piedmont	9 30 am	Monroe	7 20 am
Birmingham	11 45 am	Washington	12 00 n'n
Monroe	7:20 pm	Birmingham	3 55 pm
Washington	3 40 pm	Piedmont	4:40 pm
Birmingham	7 40 pm	Norfolk	8 00 pm

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STATE OF GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Fulton Superior Court—May Term, 1906—No. 13663—G. K. Cooper v. Fanny Cooper—To Fanny Cooper, greeting: By order of court you are notified that on the 3d day of March, 1906, G. K. Cooper filed suit against you for divorce, returnable to the May term of said court. You are hereby required to be and appear at the May term, 1906, of said court, to be held in and for said county on the first Monday in May, 1906, then and there to answer petitioner's complaint, as in default thereof the court will proceed as to justice shall appertain.

Witness the Hon. J. T. Pendleton, judge of said court, this 3d day of March, 1906.
ARNOLD BROYLES,
Clerk Superior Court Fulton County, Ga.
G. A. K. Stevens, plaintiff's attorney.

SALE OF BONDS.

NOTICE is hereby given that on March 6, 1906, at 12 o'clock noon, at the court house in Hancock county, Georgia, in the city of Sparta, the mayor and aldermen of said city of Sparta will offer at public outcry to the highest and best bidder, for cash, an issue of twelve thousand dollars of electric light bonds for the city of Sparta, Ga. Said bonds will be issued in the denomination of five hundred dollars each, and payable in gold or its equivalent on January 1, 1936, and to bear interest from January 1, 1906, at the rate of five per cent per annum, which said interest is payable semi-annually on the first day of July and January of each year until the maturity of said bonds, at the office of clerk and treasurer of said city in said city of Sparta, Ga.

The bonds hereby advertised are issued according to the laws of this state, and were on the 27th day of November, 1905, duly validated and confirmed by the judge of the superior court of Hancock county, Georgia, in pursuance of the constitution and statutes of this state, in such cases made and provided, and in accordance with said statutes, said bonds are hereafter, forever, incontestable. Should for any reason said bonds be not ready for delivery to the purchaser or purchasers on the said date of said sale, there will be a deposit of five per cent required of said purchaser or purchasers with the mayor of said city as a guarantee of good faith on the part of said purchaser or purchasers. The right to reject any and all bids for said bonds is hereby expressly reserved.

R. W. MOORE,
Mayor of Sparta, Ga.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

Amount of issue, $12,000; denomination, $500; purpose of issue, electric light plant; date of bonds, January 1, 1906; rate of interest, five per cent per annum, payable the first day of July and January of each year; principal and interest payable at Sparta, Ga., office of clerk and treasurer; issued under authority of the city charter, the constitution and laws of this state; date of the election, October 16, 1905; result of the election as follows: "For Bonds," ninety-three; "Against Bonds," one; bonds to be sold March 6, 1906; estimated value of all property, $800,000.00; assessed valuation of property for taxation equalized $565,000.00. Total bonded debt, including this issue, $26,500.00; other indebtedness, none.

R. W. MOORE,
Mayor of Sparta, Ga.
Sparta, Ga., February 24, 1906.

STATE OF GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Fulton County Superior Court—Libel for Divorce—Mattie L. Jones v. James H. Jones: Verdict for total divorce 10th day of January, 1906.

Notice is hereby given that on the 3d day of March, 1906, the undersigned filed in this office of the clerk of the superior court of Fulton county, an application for the removal of the disabilities resting upon him under the verdict in the above stated case. Said application will be heard at the term of said court, which commences on the first Monday in May, 1906. JAMES H. JONES.

STATE OF GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Fulton Superior Court—May Term, 1906—No. 13670—Minnie Adams v. Ollie Adams—To Ollie Adams, greeting: By order of court you are notified that on the 3d day of March, 1906, Minnie Adams filed suit against you for divorce, returnable to the May term of said court. You are hereby required to be and appear at the May term, 1906, of said court, to be held in and for said county on the first Monday in May, 1906, then and there to answer petitioner's complaint, as in default thereof the court will proceed as to justice shall appertain.

Witness the Hon. J. T. Pendleton, judge of said court, this 3d day of March, 1906.
ARNOLD BROYLES,
Clerk Superior Court, Fulton County, Ga.
G. A. K. Stevens, plaintiff's attorney.

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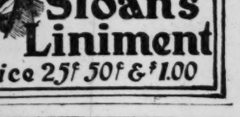
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FARM AND FARMERS

PREPARATION OF THE SOIL AND DISTRIBUTION OF THE FERTILIZER.

(By R. J. Redding, in Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company's Almanac.)

As a general rule all lands of a stiff, close texture should be turned over with a two-horse plow to a depth of not less than 5 inches, and as deep as 8 or 10 inches, and this work should be done in the fall or early winter. This is especially desirable on lands covered, more or less, with the debris of the previous crop, together with grass and weeds. The better the soil, the deeper it may be profitably and safely plowed. Thorough disintegration and pulverization of the soil, however, is of even more importance than very deep, but ineffective work. The harrow should be freely used in destroying clods and getting the upper 3 or 4 inches of the soil in good mellow condition. On most soils, even on uplands, it is better to plant all early spring-planted crops, including even cotton, on broad, flat beds with well-opened water furrows, or row-drains, between the beds. The best results follow from applying all of the fertilizer intended to be used from one to three weeks before planting time, excepting a small amount, say 50 to 75 pounds per acre, which may be reserved and applied in the furrow with the planting seed at the time of planting. This may be taken with the exception that when a very heavy application—say 800 to 1,000 pounds per acre—is intended, when the total amount may be divided between the opening, or foundation furrow of the bed, reserving the small amount already suggested for that I have for years followed with the plant seed. On this point it may be added that I have for years followed the practice of scattering a little nitrate of soda, say 25 to 30 pounds per acre, in the plant seed furrows. In the case of corn it should be dropped within 6 inches, but not in contact with the seed. This causes the plants to come up and grow off vigorously, pushing them out of the way of cut worms, bud worms, lice and such insects

Broadcasting commercial fertilizers in a row-planted crop, such as corn, cotton, tobacco, potatoes, etc., is a plausible theory and is advised by some writers; but in practice it will be found a snare and delusion. The proper and sensible rule, well confirmed by carefully conducted and repeated experiments, is: Broadcast fertilizers on broadcasted crops; drill them in the rows on row-planted crops.

Divided doses, or intercultural applications of fertilizers, i. e., applying them along during the growing and maturing of the corn or cotton, is another plausible theory, but in practice it has not proved satisfactory and profitable. Of course an exception may be allowed in case a farmer, for any reason, shall have failed to fertilize liberlly at or before planting the crop and subsequently shall change his mind (as many did in the spring and early summer of 1905), and desire to correct his mistake. He may then very properly apply fertilizers as late as June 1, and possibly in some cases later still, on the principle of "better late than never." As an original proposition, however, such practice is not advised. In such cases nitrate of soda would be much more likely to profitably benefit the crop than would any other nitrogenous ingredient.

The depth at which a commercial fertilizer should be deposited and covered into the soil may be controlled by the answer of the celebrated David Dickson, whose reply to a question on that point was: "Don't put your fertilizer on a stump, nor on a rock, nor in a puddle of water." It will be sufficiently deep if 2 or 3 inches below the surface. A more important point is to thoroughly intermix the fertilizer and the soil of the bedding furrow by running once or twice in the furrow with a narrow scooter.

It is desired to impress upon the mind of the farmer that he should not expect the applied commercial fertilizer to make up or atone for poor preparation, insufficient tillage and other short comings. Every detail of preparation of the soil, selection of planting seed, selection of fertilizer, planting, cultivation, etc., should receive the best attention, and be performed in the best possible manner. Then, and then only, may the very best results be reasonably expected.

FARM CORRESPONDENCE.

AN ERROR CORRECTED.

J. N. D., Clanton, Ala.—In your reply to M. C. W., Verbena, Ala., third question as to how much acid phosphate, cotton seed meal and kainit is there in a ton of 10-2-2 goods, you say that it is impossible to make a goods analyzing 10-2-2 out of cotton seed meal, kainit and acid phosphate. As I understand it a ton of 10-2-2 goods contains 200 pounds available phosphoric acid, 33 pounds nitrogen (or 40 pounds ammonia) and 40 pounds potash. Supposing that the meal will analyze acid 2.50, nitrogen 7.00, potash 1.50 to duplicate a 10-2-2 goods I use 500 pounds cotton meal, 1,042 pounds 18 per cent phosphate and 271 pounds 12 per cent kainit; a total weight of 1,813 pounds. In order to have a ton of the mixture I would use a lower grade of acid phosphate. In regard to buying the necessary ingredients I wish to say that invariably I have found that manufacturers had rather sell the mixed goods, but that quite a number of farmers in this county buy the material from the manufacturer and mix their own fertilizers at their homes.

Answer—Glad you called my attention to the error. I must have been "nodding" over my work about 12 o'clock of a Saturday night. But you have also fallen into error, which you will discover. However, by 10-2-2 I mean 2 of nitrogen (as we now have it in Georgia). A 10-2-2 mixture may be made of acid phosphate (15.93 per cent), 1,166 pounds; cotton seed meal, 571 pounds, and kainit (12 per cent), 263 pounds, adding up exactly one ton and analyzing almost exactly 10-2-2.

It is by no means necessary in the case you propose to use a lower grade in order to make up a ton. You would have only to increase the amount of each ingredient by a little more than one-tenth, viz, acid, 1,149 pounds; meal, 552 pounds; kainit, 299 pounds; total 2,000 pounds. I beg pardon of M. C. W., with the plea of old, that "mistakes will occur," etc.

Ofcourse some manufacturers (if not all) prefer to sell ready mixed goods, for the same reason that a baker prefers to sell ready baked bread than to sell the flour. But a mere dealer in fertilizers should be willing to sell anything that he has or can get.

PLANTING CORN IN WATER FURROW.

C. E. S., Banks, Ala.—I wish to put a light application of fertilizer (your formula No. 1) to my corn when I plant. I intend bedding my land out and plant in the water furrow. I will put the fertilizer down with a Gantt guano distributor having on a small plow. This will cover the fertilizer very shallow and will not run a plow through to mix the soil. Do you think any of the fertilizer ingredients will injure the corn germs if planted as above?

Answer—The only ingredient that is present in formula No. 1 that would be at all likely to injure the seed corn (or other planting seed), is the cotton meal, and when the formula is applied in very small quantity, as you propose doing and in the way you will do it, there would be no danger of injury to the seed. But why plant corn in the water furrow? I have repeatedly made careful experiments to test the expediency of so planting (the early main crop) and in every instance the results condemned the practice. If a wet spell of weather follows planting the corn will certainly suffer. It is an unnatural method. Bed on your fertilizer with four to six furrows (according to width of rows), harrow down the bed and plant in a good deep furrow right above the fertilizer. Then burst out the water furrow (or before planting), and let it serve to drain off surplus water.

TO DESTROY NUT GRASS.

Mrs. R. W. Grubb, Darien, Ga.—Because my right hand has been, and still is, hardly able to hold a pen, I have been prevented from writing you regarding the letter you wrote Mrs. J. A. Pettus, of Athens, Ala., relative to my piece in The Constitution about getting rid of nut grass; however, before the accident to my hand I wrote in reply to her inquiry a full account of my method. You say in your letter of me: "She writes very confidently; however, the trouble is that her plan is not applicable to places where pasturing is not permissible. I know of no sure and safe plan." I am trying to write you now that you may urge those trying my plan to not fail now; now, to turn their ground over lightly, just the depth of the nuts. If the ground cannot be plowed, then turn over with the spade, and all nuts on surface and near surface will be killed by first freeze, after which harrow, rake up all nuts and burn; turn up earth again ready for another freeze and repeat the process as often as there is likelihood of the nuts freezing, for they are very tender and easily killed. In early summer, or as soon as it has shot up blossom stalks, if not convenient to pasture, chop it off even with the ground, rake up and burn; and later in the summer, or early fall, when it puts up more flower stalks, repeat the process. You may hang me if you cannot get rid of it in two years. I have more than once. Enrich your ground all the while the same as if you were cropping. This will help it to throw up fine bloom heads and all planters know at full blossom or full fruiting the plant is weakest, but because of the danger of dropping seed this must be cut by time it begins to blossom, to be sure that no early shots have perfected their seed. I have made several little plots of ground so rich that the nut grass died because of too rich ground. When you get ground so rich that chickweed will appear, you will find the nut grass will soon disappear. I found this out before I knew how to kill out the grass. These little plots were little kitchen garden spots, made rich with hickory ashes, fowl droppings, soot, chow chips, rotted leaves, a dash of lime and salt composted, for cauliflower, dewberries, blackberries, strawberries and cabbage and for lettuce (that I always have headed hard for Thanksgiving) and on to middle of April. The largest truck gardener here is now working on my plan to rid fields that he had given over to nut grass. I don't take any credit, to myself, for ex-Governor Tilton wrote me how to do it, and I was not a "doubting Thomas." I have known in the past of prospective buyers being driven off by nut grass, but once people prove it can easily be gotten rid of, land will enhance in value. When I was getting rid of it I watched faithfully, that no stray seedhead ripened. If I found any I cut it into a newspaper that not one seed might fall on the ground and burned all seeds found. My observation is that too few people are thorough enough with what they undertake. I am eating from my garden now—onions, turnips, cabbage, cauliflower, asparagus, rhubarb, parsley and thyme—and have strawberry blossoms.

Comment—I am much obliged to Mrs. G. for the above letter. No truer remark was ever made than her statement that "too few people are thorough enough with what they undertake." Many a man will declare that a certain thing cannot be done, because they have not succeeded in doing it. It is said that "where there's a will there's a way." But the "way" must be found out and then faithfully followed. When I find a small patch of nut grass on my premises I simply dig up the ground and cart it off to the public highway, or into an old well, 50 feet deep, or such a matter. How many farmers will be found who will practice Mrs. G.'s method when they have a large farm more or less infested with nut grass? Not many, I apprehend. But on small, unoccupied acres I am sure it may be done.—Editor.

VARIOUS QUESTIONS—

A. L. H., Newville, Ala.—Your prompt answer to the following questions will be highly appreciated: 1. What is the best formula of commercial fertilizer for cotton on sandy loam land that has been cleared eight or ten years, and which is oak and hickory land? 2. Should we not increase the nitrogen in your formula for cotton on very light sandy land? 3. Does it pay to use potash on light sandy land for cotton? 4. On tolerably good land that makes a good weed, should I not decrease my nitrogen in your formula for cotton? 5. I have a field of oats planted in drills about 24 inches apart and want to use nitrate of soda on them. Should I broadcast the nitrate or sprinkle it along on the drill? When is the best time to use it? The oats were planted the last of October, and manured with twenty-five bushels of cotton seed per acre when planted. 6. What is a good fertilizer for ground peas, and how much must I apply per acre on sandy land? 7. What is a good fertilizer for potatoes? 8. I intend planting (broadcast) an acre in amber cane or some other kind of millet for hay. Have already scattered broadcast over it ten or twelve loads lot manure and plowed it in. What will be a good formula of commercial fertilizer to use on it with the seed when I plant? What is the best kind of seed to use? Should the seed and fertilizer be harrowed in together, or should the fertilizer be put in first? 9. What is a good fertilizer for melons use] with stable manure scattered in the planting drill? I have great faith in your judgment about fertilizers and farming generally. Your prompt reply through the columns of the dear old Tri-Weekly will be highly appreciated.

Answers: (1). Formula No. 2 will answer very well on your "sandy loam, oak and hickory land cleared eight or ten years ago."

(2.) Yes, you may do so, if your judgment so suggests.

(3.) "Light sandy land" is usually the very soil that requires potash for cotton.

(4.) Yes, you may decrease the nitrogen on a soil "that makes a good weed."

(5.) Broadcast the nitrate after the oats commence to grow, especially where the plants seem of a light, or yellowish-green color, say in March, and only when the plants are not wet with dew or rain. You should (by all means) have applied some acid phosphate and potash to the oats when sowing them. It is very likely that nitrate of soda would not prove a profitable application where twenty-five bushels of cotton seed, alone, were applied in the fall. Cotton seed is a highly nitrogenous manure and requires acid phosphate and potash to balance it properly.

(6.) 300 pounds of acid phosphate 10-4 would be a good fertilizer for peanuts. Deposit it in open furrows, bed on it as if for cotton, harrow down the beds and plant as usual.

(7.) Equal parts of acid phosphate and cotton seed meal and one-fourth as much muriate of potash, or 200-200-50.

(8.) For the sorghum acre already manured with ten or twelve loads stable manure, apply 300 pounds of acid phosphate, 150 pounds cotton seed meal and twenty pounds of muriate of potash. Early amber or early orange. Harrow seed and fertilizer in together.

(9.) Any good guano analysis 8-4-6 would do for water melons, or as follows:

For melons:	Pounds.
(1.) Acid phosphate (14 to 16)	1,000
(2.) Cotton meal	500
(3.) Nitrate of soda	250
(4.) Muriate of potash	250
	2,000

Apply mixture of (1), (2) and (4) two weeks before planting, and (3) in three doses, one at planting, one when plant's in fourth leaf and one when commence blooming.

MINERAL SUBSTANCE POISONING CATTLE.

E. L. T., Rome, Ga.—I want a little information and hope that you can help me. I have noticed for several years that my cows would lick the ground in certain spots in their pasture. The pasture is along a creek. Last season they seemed to spend more time at those places than before, and after my two cows died, I thought perhaps that had something to do with their death, and to prevent the young stock from licking in those places I hauled some gravel from the creek and spread it over their licking places, but the cattle would nose away the gravel and lick as usual. But all went well for two weeks, when a yearling hiefer was scouring a little and did not eat much and next day was found dead, and the day following a 2-year-old was food for the buzzards, and all that I had left of my stock was a yearling steer and a 3-months-old calf. These I put in a barn lot and kept them there, and they have showed no signs of trouble. Now to the point: Yesterday in passing through the pasture I discovered that the gravel on those licking places were covered with a white substance like air-slaked lime, and rubbing it with my finger it would come off like new paint, and touching it to my tounge, it gave a salty taste and slightly biting. Now what is that stuff, and could it have had anything to do with the death of my stock? If you can give me any light on the question it will be thankfully received, as I would like to find out, if possible, what ailed my stock before I try to get any more.

Answer: I am not able to say what is the substance found on the gravel, nor whether it was the cause of your cattle's sickness. I advize that you send some of the gravel so coated to Hon. Thomas G. Hudson, commissioner of agriculture, Atlanta, Ga., and ask him to have it analyzed by the state chemist, to ascertain what it is and whether poisonous. It is a little remarkable that such a deposit has just recently, or within a few years, been noticed, together with its supposed effects. Can any one in that section give any further information in regard to the matter?

NITRATE OF SODA IN THE PLANTING FURROWS.

To "W. C.," Calmer, Ark., and "McF. F.," Barnesville, N. C., I would not advise or practice putting 20 to 25 pounds of nitrate of soda in furrow with the cotton seed if I did not know positively that no injury will result to the seed. As a practice we strew it along in the open furrow, if seed are left uncovered by the planter; or the nitrate may be strewn along on top of the covered seed within a few days after planting the seed; or it may be put in with the seed in the seed planter (although I have not tried it that way.) In our experimental plots we cannot afford to trust any machine to put out an exact quantity of any fertilizer per acre, and therefore we do it by hand, using a guano trumpet; nor do we use a coverer to our cotton planter.

I am inclined to believe that the nitrate might be applied without injury by dissolving it in enough water to serve to wet the seed for rolling; but I have not tried that plan, and, therefore, do not advise it.

DESTROYING BERMUDA GRASS.

W. F. McL., Omega, Ala.—I want to know how and the best way to exterminate Bermuda grass. I have about ten acres of sandy land, and there is patches of this grass about in the field that is from 10 feet around to one-eighth acre places it chokes out everything I plant; so please state in your paper the best way to kill it.

Answer: A determined, persistent effort will be necessary to destroy Bermuda grass. Such places as you describe should be turned over in winter just deep enough to get underneath all the pointed roots. Then run over it several times with a cut-a-way or disc harrow. Then a spring-tooth harrow that will pull the roots to the surface. A few severe freezes will destroy the vitality of all exposed jointed roots. If no freeze rake the roots into piles and haul them away to where they will do no harm. Plant these patches in cotton and cultivate frequently with both cultivator and hand hoes until the cotton covers and shades the ground. Very small patches may be dug up, and the roots pulled out with pronged hoes and hauled away. Next year plant in cotton again, and with clean, frequent cultivation you may get rid of it.

ECZEMA OF HORSE.

F. A. B., Delta, Ala.—I have a mare 8 years old, in good condition, so far as flesh is concerned, but she has an itching humor on her hips and legs that annoys her considerably. About three weeks ago a swelling appeared on the upper part of her thigh, or hip. After treating it with liniment and bathing with mullin and salt, the swelling went away, but has appeared again. There are no bumps on the skin, except where she has rubbed and bitten herself. I see no signs of lice. I have been giving her sulphur, but it has had no effect. She eats heartily. Please tell me what to do for her.

Answer—It is probable that the mare has a form of eczema. First, give a physic—1 ounce each of aloes, soda and powdered ginger. Dissolve these in one-half pint of boiling water, add one-half pint of cold water, and give the whole as a drench. After the physic has operated, have ready four ounces each of pulverized saltpeter and copperas, divide into twenty-four powders and give one powder in a small bran mash, morning and night. Wash the affected portions of the skin with a solution of one ounce of carbonate of potash in one quart of water; rub it well in and then wash it off with warm water, keeping the animal warm until dry. For the itching, wash the parts affected with a solution of one-half ounce of sugar of lead, two ounces of laudanum in one quart of water. You may also give as a tonic, if it appears to be necessary, one ounce of Fowler's solution of arsenic once daily in a bran mash, and continue for several weeks.

"HOLLOW HORN," "HOLLOW TAIL," RHEUMATISM.

J. S. L., Wynnewood, I. T.—My Jersey cow found a calf December 24. In three weeks afterward she got down with hollow horn and hollow tail. I had her horns sawed off, her tail split and used turpentine and salt. The cow is up, but her left front leg seems to be paralyzed. She can not stand on it; she can move it, but can stand no weight on it. There is no swelling nor apparent soreness, she simply has no power to use or stand on it. She was down several days before I could get her on her feet again. Please tell me what to do for this limb if you tell me what to do for this limb ate it.

Answer—As I have several times stated, I know nothing of the disease called "hollow horn" and "hollow tail." I have never met a veterinary surgeon nor read a book on diseases of animals that recognized any such disease, or that prescribed treatment for it. I do not know to what disease one or the other of the names is applied. I have never happened to see a cow ailing that was said to have "hollow horn" or "hollow tail." I have never heard any one describe, or read in a book, or journal, a description of either of the so-called diseases. I have reason to suspect that the name "hollow horn" is usually applied to a very poor, half-starved animal, especially one that has been exposed to all sorts of weather and had a very scanty allowance of food, or none at all.

I think your cow now has rheumatism of the leg. In treating rheumatism the first thing to do is to provide proper shelter in the shape of a large, clean, dry stall with plenty of light and fresh air, but no strong draughts, and plenty of clean, dry bedding. Give soft and easily digested food, such as bran mashes, scalded hay, etc., and plenty of clean, pure water to drink. Give half ounce doses of salicylate of soda every two hours until five doses have been given. This should give immediate relief. Then give one dose daily until permanent relief is secured.

It may be necessary to give one pound of Epsom salts in half gallon of cold water at the start and an occasional smaller dose, in order to keep the bowels open.

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Special Notices.

MEETING NOTICE.



A stated conclave of Coeur de Lion Commandery, No. 4, K. T., will be held in its asylum this (Monday) evening at 7:30 o'clock sharp. The Order of the Red Cross will be conferred.

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